

U.S. plans satellite test this month

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will conduct its first test of a satellite weapon sometime in September, the Washington Post reported Sunday. The Post quoted sources inside the defense establishment as saying the timing of the test was decided by senior officials at the Pentagon and the White House to show the Soviet Union and Congress the administration's resolve to proceed with the weapon. The test, to be conducted before Sept. 30, will come less than two months before the November summit meeting in Geneva between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The newspaper quoted an unidentified administration official as saying the timing of the test, if successful, would give Mr. Reagan at the summit the opportunity to say we also have a new weapon.

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Majali delegation leaves for Pakistan

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Abdul-Wahab Al-Majali left for Karachi, Pakistan, on Sunday, heading a delegation to the second conference of the Islamic Organisation for Education, scheduled to start on Monday. The three-day conference, which will be inaugurated by Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, is expected to review a draft charter on Islamic education, sciences and culture. Means to preserve the Islamic identity and sharia in the Holy City of Jerusalem, in addition to drawing an Islamic educational working plan for the next three years, are also topics on the agenda.

Rebels say Iran plans new attack

PARIS (AP) — The Paris-based Mujahideen-e-Khalq, a leftist Iranian opposition group, said Sunday that Iran is preparing a new offensive along the northern border with Iraq, and that a number of new divisions have been moved into the area. Citing reports from Mujahideen sources within the Iranian army, the organization said the coming offensive will take place in several stages in the northern Oshnavieh region. "With the ultimate objective of capturing the Dyana Plain (situated in Iraq) or the heights overlooking it."

French train driver faces charges

CHATEAUBRIANT, France (AP) — An examining court charged the driver of a train which crashed in central France, killing 47 people, with manslaughter on Sunday. The court, which announced its decision to reporters after more than five hours of hearings with Jean-Yves Briset, 37, whose liability officials blamed for the crash in Argentan-sur-Creuse early Saturday.

Discovery crew relaunch satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Two astronauts aboard the U.S. space shuttle Discovery on Sunday successfully completed an in-orbit repair job on a crippled satellite and sent it spinning back into space. Spacewalker James van Hoften had snatched the disabled satellite out of orbit on a record-breaking seven-hour space walk on Saturday. He had to give the craft a U.S. navy communications satellite, three pushes on Sunday, to make it spin away into orbit again. (Earlier story on page 8).

2 million cigarettes withdrawn after cyanide scare

LONDON (R) — Up to two million cigarettes have been withdrawn from sale in Europe after claims that animal rights campaigners laced them with cyanide, the cigarette manufacturers said Sunday. The alarm was raised by a British holidaymaker who bought a packet of John Players Special cigarettes from Gatwick airport, south of London, and found a handwritten message inside which read: "These cigarettes have been impregnated with cyanide. Animal Liberation Front."

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Falangist team ends talks in Damascus after Berri renews reform demands

Amal leader proposes rotating presidency

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese right-wing politicians wound up two days of talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on Sunday, after Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri urged reform of Lebanon's Christian-dominated political system.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio said a delegation of the mostly Christian Rightist Falangist Party returned to Beirut after a second day of discussions in Damascus. Al-Amal, newspaper of the Falangist Party, said the talks covered the security situation, prospects for reconciliation between Lebanon's warring factions and the Muslim majority's demands for more say in running the country. Mr. Berri, a cabinet minister and head of the Shi'ite Amal movement, on Saturday reiterated demands for an end to Lebanon's sectarian political system and said the presidency held by Maronite Christians should rotate between sects.

Outlining an eight-point plan at a rally in east Lebanon, he warned of serious consequences if his demands were not met. Al-Amal said Mr. Khaddam told Falange Vice-President Georges Saadeh and other party officials that security committee should take "appropriate steps" to confiscate a ceasefire that ended heavy shelling around Beirut two weeks ago.

Tunis said to have accepted mediation deal in dispute with Libya

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia has accepted Kuwaiti proposals to hold talks on its dispute with Libya over the expulsion of thousands of Tunisian migrant workers, diplomatic sources said Sunday. It has agreed to send a committee of experts from various government ministries to Tripoli to have talks with a similar Libyan delegation. But the sources said Tripoli has not officially accepted the proposal.

The report came soon after Tunisia accused Libya of violating its airspace for the second time in two weeks, saying a Libyan plane flew for nearly 50 kilometers over its territory (see page 8). Under the Kuwaiti mediators' proposal, a Tunisian team including representatives from the foreign, economy and social affairs ministries was ready to go to Tripoli on Tuesday, the diplomatic sources said.

They are to assess losses incurred by some 28,000 Tunisians so far expelled from Libya, as well as any reparations due to them, the sources said. Libya has said it was expelling foreign workers, mainly from Tunisia and Egypt, to reduce its dependence on foreign labour and redistribute its own workforce.

The dispute heated up last month when Tunisia put its troops on alert, saying it had received a threat to use military force from a Libyan leader Muhammad Jadhafi. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah last week had talks with Libyan leaders in Tripoli and with President Habib Bourguiba in Tunisia in a bid to mediate between the two North African neighbours.

The official TAP news agency said Tunisia protested to Tripoli that a Libyan plane violated Tunisian territorial waters on Saturday near the island of Jerba. In an incident two weeks ago TAP said Libyan warplanes violated the country's airspace in the south.

Two days later Tunisia expelled 283 Libyans, including most of Tripoli's diplomats here, on spying charges. The agency also denied a report last week by the Libyan news agency JANA that cases of hubonic plague had been reported in Tunisia.

Muslim day of remembrance for Imam Musa Sadr, who disappeared on a visit to Libya seven years ago. (Berri makes new bid for Shi'ite leadership, page 2).

Mr. Berri proposed the formation of a six-man presidential council made up of representatives of the six major religious sects in Lebanon that would take over from President Gemayel.

Mr. Berri said chairmanship of the new council be rotated every year among the members who would represent the Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims, Druze, Maronite Catholics, Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox.

Mr. Berri also suggested the promulgation of a new election law and enforcement of compulsory service in a restructured Lebanese army.

In South Lebanon, Palestinian officials met to calm tension at the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp after Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's chief deputy in the Sidon area was shot dead by unidentified gunmen on Saturday, security sources said.

In the latest flare-up in violence, gunmen shelled suburbs around President Amin Gemayel's palace on Sunday amid a new spate of kidnappings. Gunmen kidnapped at least five civilians — at gunbattles around the American University of Beirut, police reported.

The Baalbek rally, at the ruins of a Roman temple, was part of a

The cabinet decision on imports takes immediate effect

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saturday's cabinet decision banning imports of a number of commodities similar to those manufactured in Jordan takes immediate effect. Ministry of Industry and Trade Undersecretary Muhammad Al-Sagoff said Sunday. He told the Jordan Times that no new licences will be issued for the importation of commodities covered by the cabinet's decision, but those already issued will be honoured.

Also goods that have been shipped and are on their way to Jordan will not be affected by the new regulations, provided their shipment took place before Sept. 1, 1985, Mr. Sagoff said.

The cabinet on Saturday decided to ban imports of certain commodities in order to provide protection to local industry and to boost national production and find new markets for local industrial products.

The commodities banned by the decision including the following: Small size (1.5-2 kilograms) washing machines, spaghetti (except that of no similar type in Jordan).

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Despite the scandal, West Germany wants to "avoid setbacks" in its relations with the East German government, Bonn's chief government spokesman said Sunday.

In an interview with Deutschlandfunk Radio of Cologne, spokesman Friedhelm Ost said the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl does not want to disrupt its line of communication with East Germany.

"It is also in East Berlin's interest to continue talking with us," Ost said. "In politics, cool heads must prevail."

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His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday receives Cypriot Justice Minister Liviades Demetrius (third from left), who delivered him a message from Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou. Justice Minister Riyad Al Shakra (left) and the honorary Cypriot consul to Jordan attended the meeting (Petra photo).

Bomb attack destroys settler's vehicle in West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — An Israeli spokesman said Sunday that a vehicle owned by a Jewish settler from Maaleh Adumim, east of Jerusalem, was attacked with an incendiary bomb and was destroyed near Jerusalem. The spokesman did not report any casualties from the attack, which occurred near Al Khan Al Ahmar, west of Jericho.

Israel Radio Hebrew service said that an unidentified gunman on Sunday surprised two Israelis at Bar Eilan in Jerusalem and fired at them. One of the two was wounded in the shoulder and was rushed to hospital for treatment, the radio said. It did not give further details.

The radio also reported that six Israeli policemen were injured Saturday night in a mysterious accident. The radio said that the six were injured when their jeep collided with another vehicle in Tel Aviv. It did not reveal any detail about occupants of the second vehicle.

The Arab people of Sahlin meanwhile announced an indefinite strike to protest against the worsening economic situation in their region and the low-level public services, especially in education, water and electricity supplies.

All schools remained closed as the students and teachers observed the strike.

In another development, Israeli lawyers defending 11 Palestinians facing expulsion from the occupied West Bank told Israel's Supreme Court on Sunday the deportations would violate international law.

The 11 were among the 600 Palestinian prisoners released in the West Bank last May in exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon.

Israeli authorities issued expulsion orders against a total of 31 Palestinians, saying they had "infiltrated" into the occupied region and therefore had no "right" to live there.

Lawyers Lea Tsemel and Felicia Langer said the orders contravened international law because they were based on regulations imposed after their clients had entered the West Bank. They said the 11 were permanent residents of the area and immune from expulsion.

2 SLA men wounded in land mine explosion

TEL AVIV (R) — Two members of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia were wounded Sunday by a land mine inside Israel's self-declared "security zone," Israel Radio said.

Crown Prince arrives in Ankara

ANKARA (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan arrived in Turkey for talks with government leaders, including President Kenan Evren. The Crown Prince was met at Ankara airport by Acting Prime Minister Kaya Erden and the two men had talks there, the Anatolian news agency said. Prince Hassan was to meet President Evren later.

Prince Hassan will chair a United Nations Development Programme conference beginning in Istanbul on Monday called "Development: the Human Dimension," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said in Amman.

The conference, organised by the United Nations Development Programme, is to be attended by representatives of a number of world nations, Petra said. Upon his departure from Amman Prince Hassan was seen off by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Muhammad Mheilan, senior officials and Turkey's Ambassador to Jordan Resat Aydin.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who left for Turkey on Sunday for talks with Turkish leaders and to chair a U.N.-organised meeting on development, is seen off from Amman by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Islamic Justice Muhammad Mheilan (left) and senior officials (Petra photo).

Gorbachev expects U.S. to 'take hardline stand at summit

NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in an interview with Time magazine published Sunday, predicts the United States will take a hard line in the November summit and expects any concessions will have to be made by the Soviet Union.

In what is described as his first interview with a Western news organisation since assuming power, Mr. Gorbachev said of the Geneva summit, "it looks as if the stage is being set (by Washington) for a bout between some kind of political supergladiators with the only thought in mind being how best to deal a deft blow at the opponent and score an extra point in this 'bout'."

"...it appears that even the slightest headway depends exclusively upon concessions by the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gorbachev, who Time said made his comments in response to written questions submitted in advance and also talked to Time editors at his Kremlin office, reiterated the Soviet position that the U.S. "star wars" space-based defence shield poses an insurmountable obstacle to arms-control agreements.

"That is a scenario of pressure, of attempts to drive us into a corner, to ascribe to us, as so many times in the past, every mortal sin — (and) unleashing an arms race to 'aggression' in the Middle East, from violations of human rights to some scheming in other even in South Africa."

"This is not a state policy, it is a feverish search for 'forces of evil,'" he said, in a reference to Mr. Reagan's description of the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil."

Mr. Gorbachev said that he is prepared for a "meaningful and businesslike talk" with Mr. Reagan during their summit and said it is not too late for the United States to improve the atmosphere for the meeting.

"There is still time before the summit meeting, and quite a bit can be done for it to be constructive and useful. But this, as you will understand, depends on both sides."

Mr. Reagan has said the United States intends for the moment only to research "Star Wars" and has not made any commitment to developing the system. But Mr. Gorbachev said he has hours "disappointment and concern" about recent actions by the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

He cited the administration's rejection of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing, Washington's charges of human rights violations in the USSR, and its insistence on continuing the "Star Wars" programme.

Unless the United States agrees to stop work on the project, Time quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying, "It will not be possible to reach an agreement on the limitation of weapons."

Mr. Gorbachev commented later in the two-hour, 12-minute interview on Aug. 26, however, that "surely God on high has not refused to give us enough wisdom to find ways to bring us an improvement in... relations between the two great nations on earth."

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He cited the administration's rejection of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing, Washington's charges of human rights violations in the USSR, and its insistence on continuing the "Star Wars" programme.

He said the Reagan administration has been unjustifiably blaming the Soviet Union for a host of problems.

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King receives message from Cypriot leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday received a message from Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. It did not give any details of the contents of the message, which was delivered to the King by Cypriot Justice Minister Liviades Demetrius who arrived in Amman on Saturday and left for Kuwait on Sunday after the audience with the King.

During his stay in Amman, Mr. Demetrius was received by Justice Minister Riyad Al Shakra and judges of the Supreme Court.

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Tunisia protests Libyan violation of air space

TUNIS (AP) — Tunisian authorities have lodged an "energetic protest" with Libya for repeated violations of Tunisian air space by Libyan combat aircraft, a government spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman, who cannot be identified under government rules, said one Soviet-made Libyan MiG fighter-bomber flew 48 kilometres into Tunisia's southern desert on Saturday. The plane was tracked by Tunisia's American-made air surveillance system until it returned to Libyan air space.

The spokesman recalled that two Libyan combat planes flew 50 kilometres into Tunisia on Aug. 18, leading to an earlier Tunisian protest.

The Libyan incursions brought new tension into the month-old crisis between the two countries over the expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers from Libya and the expulsion of about 300 alleged "Libyan agents" from Tunisia.

The official Libyan News Agency JANA accused the Tunisian authorities of expelling "a large number of Libyan Arab citizens... after putting them in jail for a week... and preventing their fam-

ilies from accompanying them." By official Tunisian count, nearly 28,000 Tunisian citizens have been forcibly put over the border since early August, when Libya gave some 200,000 Arab foreigners — mostly Tunisians and Egyptians — a choice between expulsion or naturalisation as "Libyan Arab citizens." The mass expulsions have seriously aggravated Tunisia's unemployment problem.

Tunisian officials reported last week that Libyan leader Muammar "Adhafi" had threatened to "use force if necessary" to silence the growing denunciation of the expulsions in Tunisian media. The United States, France and neighbouring Algeria have given Tunisia their political and diplomatic support in the dispute, but are not formally committed to any military intervention in Tunisia's defence.

Tunisia's Western-equipped

armed forces are hopelessly outnumbered by an estimated \$10-billion arsenal that the Soviet Union has supplied to Col. Adhafi during the past five years.

Morocco — which has a "treaty of union" with Libya — and Kuwait have tried to mediate between the two North African nations. On Thursday, Tunisia reported that the rate of Libyan expulsions was slowing down, possibly because of the mediation efforts. But they were said to have resumed on Sunday, the 16th anniversary of the army coup in which Col. Adhafi seized power in his oil-rich desert nation.

The Tunisian government of President Habib Bourguiba said Saturday it wanted to negotiate an "orderly return" home of all the remaining 90,000 Tunisians in Libya. It also demanded compensation for all those already expelled and for Tunisian businessmen harmed by a total Libyan embargo on trade between the two countries.

The Libyan authorities thus far have not publicly commented on these Tunisian proposals for ending the crisis.

Genscher in Kuwait after talks in Syria

KUWAIT (AP) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived from Syria Sunday at the head of a 50-man delegation for two days of cooperation talks with Kuwaiti leaders.

He was greeted at the Kuwait International Airport by his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and a long line of Arab high officials.

Mr. Genscher was to have an audience with the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad, and Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah who doubles as prime minister.

Government sources said that Mr. Genscher and Sheikh Sabah were to examine the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and review efforts under way by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to reach a Middle East settlement.

They said that Sheikh Jaber will ask Mr. Genscher for a more active role by the European Community (EC) in redressing the Palestinian situation, by talking Israel into accepting the principle of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Aside from the Mideast question, the West German and Kuwaiti sides were to discuss the five-year-old war between Iraq and Iran and assess the advisability of getting the EC powers to assist in current attempts to bring the warring sides to a negotiating table, the same sources said.

In an arrival statement Mr. Genscher said he was looking forward to acquainting himself with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and exploring the scope of possible cooperation

between them and the European community.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in an economic integration and collective defence alliance.

Mr. Genscher also said that he was carrying no specific proposals for resolving the Mideast problem or the Iran-Iraq conflict, but underscored his government's desire to see both crises resolved.

He said he was to obtain Kuwait's assessments which would help formulate German and European policies on the two crises.

Alluding to the projected summit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Genscher said the two superpowers "should play a leading and responsible role in the interest of world peace... that is why we attach high hopes to the coming summit."

In addition, Mr. Genscher and members of his delegation were to define new avenues of economic and cultural cooperation between West Germany and Kuwait, the officials said.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) in a news commentary noted that Arab-German ties have been "balanced and strong for quite a long time," stressing that Kuwait and Bonn have experienced no conflict of interests.

The agency previewed the Genscher-Sabah parleys with an array of accords signed between Kuwait and Bonn, including projects to jointly harness solar energy, heating and refrigeration, as well as sea water desalination.

After the U.S., West Germany is the second region favoured by Kuwaiti investors, it said.

According to official figures

released by the Central Bank of Kuwait, the country's imports from West Germany jumped from 151.5 million dinars (\$13 million) in 1980 to 233.8 million dinars (\$74.9 million) in 1981 and on to 332.8 million dinars (\$1.13 billion) in 1982.

The Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry reported that Kuwait's imports from West Germany in 1983 amounted to 1.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$703 million) and in 1984, 1.7 billion marks (\$629 million).

Kuwait's exports to West Germany climbed from 686 million marks (\$254 million) in 1980 to 986 million (\$365.1 million) in 1984, according to the chamber.

Kuwait exports crude oil to West Germany and imports cars and industrial equipment from it.

Mr. Genscher, who spent two days in Syria, was to proceed to Egypt after his talks here.

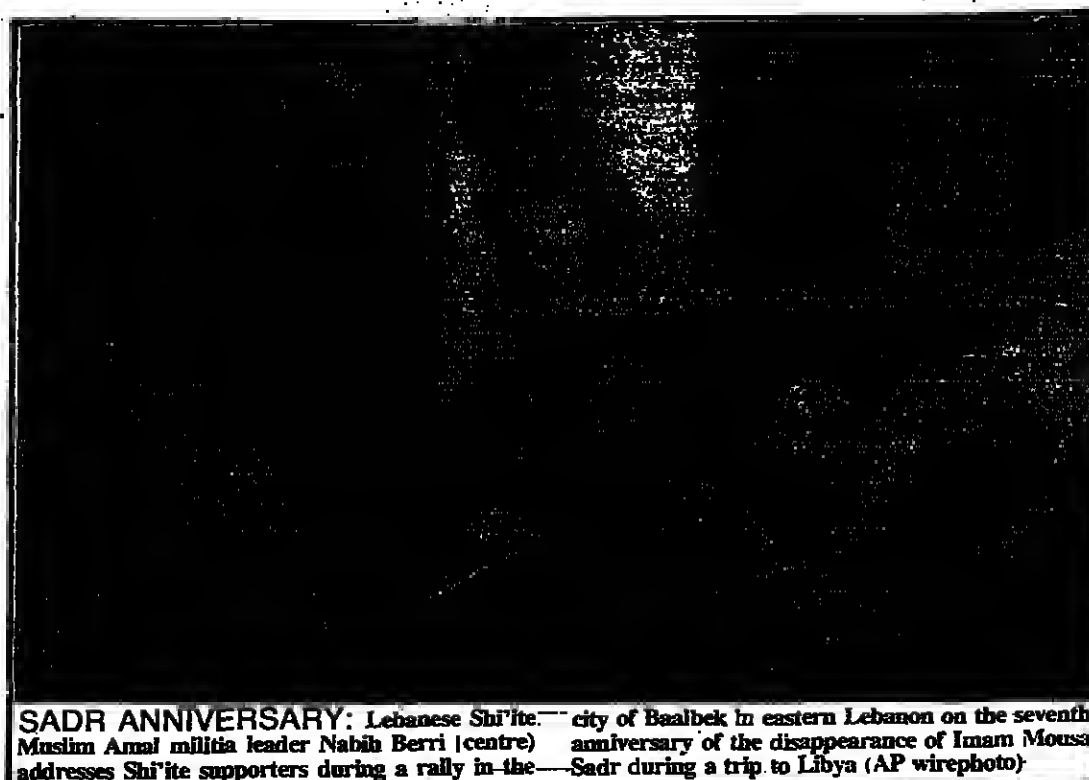
He met in Damascus on Saturday with Syrian President Hafez Assad for Mideast peace discussions.

In a departure statement carried by Syrian News Agency (SANA), Mr. Genscher said his talks in Damascus were "successful and fruitful."

He expressed hopes of continuing cooperation between the West German and Syrian governments especially in the economic field.

Mr. Genscher was quoted as praising "Syria's leading role in the area," and said his meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad "left in me a great impression."

Mr. Genscher capped his talks in Damascus Saturday by a meeting with Mr. Assad.



SADR ANNIVERSARY: Lebanese Shi'ite city of Baalbek in eastern Lebanon on the seventh anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr during a trip to Libya (AP wirephoto)

U.S. urged reprisal against Iran

WASHINGTON (AP) — A conservative research centre with ties to the administration of President Ronald Reagan is circulating among U.S. policymakers a paper urging U.S. military reprisals against Iran for acts of Mideast terrorism.

The study forecasts U.S. gains in the fight against terrorism by ignoring "the hypothetical international court of law" and launching such reprisals at the Iranians in the event of new terrorist acts.

The 12-page paper, calling for strikes against arms-carrying Iranian planes and cargo vessels, was drafted by Dr. Alvin Bernstein, chairman of the Strategy Department at the U.S. Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

The Heritage Foundation, a Washington-based conservative research centre, will submit the document Tuesday to the White House, the Pentagon, the National Security Council and congressional leaders, foundation officials said.

There is ample evidence that Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is to blame for growing terrorism and hostage incidents, the study says. It says his

Iranian Revolutionary Guards have clear links to Islamic Jihad and Hezbollah fighters who claim responsibility for such attacks.

"And when armed men are trained, equipped, harboured and directed by governments, they are not criminals but soldiers," it says.

The study contains a disclaimer saying the views are Dr. Bernstein's alone and not meant to reflect those of the navy or Pentagon. Herbert Berkowitz, a spokesman for the foundation, said his group "obviously has no great problem with the paper or we wouldn't publish it."

Dr. Bernstein says the Reagan administration has allowed Khomeini to use terrorism as a "low-cost, low-risk means" to undermine American influence by refusing "to make him pay a price for his actions."

Refusing to bow to terrorist demands or delaying a response out of concern for the safety of hostages will not solve the problem, the paper says.

"This has meant that to preserve one group of hostages, Washington has been putting the lives of other Americans at risk in the future," it says.

The study says Iran has taken advantage of America's "moral

and political inhibitions against using force." That reluctance should be shed, it says.

The use of military force could "force Iran to recalculate." "By contrast all the Iranians could do is what they have been doing — and what they surely will continue to do anyway as long as it costs them nothing," the paper says.

Dr. Bernstein suggests a two-prong strategy involving "an immediate reprisal strike against Iran linked to a simultaneous rescue attempt of hostages."

"The most logical (targets) are arms shipments in Iranian carriers at sea or in the air. This would impair severely Iran's ability to obtain the weapons it needs to prosecute its war against Iraq. After attacking arms shipments, the U.S. could strike at Iranian naval patrol boats and reconnaissance aircraft."

Khomeini, it said, would have few ways to respond. He could not easily turn to the Soviet Union without endangering his regime.

"And it is not Iranian strategy to escalate to a level of violence that would overwhelm U.S. moral doubts and create a conflict which Tehran could not hope to win."

Gorbachev predicts U.S. hardline

(Continued from page 1)

Gorbachev said he does not consider "Star Wars" to be simply a research programme.

"It is the first stage of the project to develop a new ABM system prohibited under the treaty of 1972," he told Time magazine. He said that if "Star Wars" system is deployed, "the other side is not going to be doing" and will "find an accurate response."

He said the Soviet position on space-based weapons is firm. "If there is no ban on the militarisation of space, if an arms race in space is not prevented, nothing else will work."

"We are prepared to negotiate, but not about space weapons or

about what specific types of space weapons could be deployed into space. We are prepared to negotiate on preventing an arms race in space."

The Soviet leader said his country has a "large reserve of constructive ideas" for improving relations with the United States and that if Washington responds positively, "that will open up tremendous possibilities."

On domestic matters, Mr. Gorbachev said his efforts to improve the Soviet economy involve the strengthening of centralisation as well as fortifying "democratic principles in management" and attempting to "broaden the autonomy of production associations" and farms.

Mr. Gorbachev said he was trying to "encourage initiative and a spirit of enterprise" and that that requires that "everyone everywhere in the Soviet Union must change all of their work styles."

He said his chief goal is "to make life better for people."

Mr. Gorbachev said his more personal and visible style of leadership than his predecessors is not new to him but that he saw a "need to go out and meet people, more."

"You cannot work otherwise. It is the only way you should and can work, provided you want to achieve results."

U.S.-Israeli free trade agreement takes effect

TEL AVIV (AP) — The initial stage of a U.S.-Israeli free trade agreement took effect Sunday, the first such pact between the United States and any other country, Israeli's Commerce and Trade Ministry said.

The accord provides for the removal in four stages of all trade tariffs by Jan. 1, 1995. The price of U.S. imports eventually will be slashed far more than the price of Israeli exports, because Israeli tax on many imported U.S. goods until now has been more than 100 per cent.

Recent figures indicate the trade gap between Israel and the United States is closing, said Ilan Wulchman, an official in Israel's Foreign Trade Administration.

In the first seven months of 1985, Israel exported \$1.1 billion worth of goods to the United States and imported \$1 billion worth.

"We hope and expect that the removal of tariffs will work to the advantage of Israel's trade balance," Wulchman told the Associated Press in a telephone interview. Wulchman, who said he helped negotiate the agreement, said the first stage calls for Israel to cut 20 per cent from duties on U.S. imported food, textiles and chemicals.

The U.S., for its part, will eliminate a 10 to 11.5 per cent duty on Israeli electronic components, medical equipment, chemicals and some textiles, while cutting by 20

per cent the duty on metal products, oranges and other food products and some clothing products.

In January 1987, the U.S. will cut by 40 per cent the duty on that same category of goods, and in 1989 the duty on those goods will be eliminated.

Israeli textiles will be taxed at their current rate until 1995, the last stage of the accord, when all tariffs will be eliminated, Wulchman said.

The United States is Israel's second biggest trading partner after the European Community (EC), with \$1.03 billion of exports and \$1.73 billion in imports in 1984.

In the first six months of this year the value of Israel's exports to the EC reached \$875 million and its imports amounted to \$1.7 billion.

Israel has a free trade agreement with the EC which covers all products except for agricultural products. It is trying to extend this agreement to protect fruit exports which will be unable to compete with Spanish produce when Spain becomes a full EC member in January 1986.

The independent daily Haaretz newspaper quoted officials in Washington as saying that goods produced in the occupied territories, whether in Jewish or Arab factories, would not enjoy the tariff breaks.

Berri makes new bid for Shi'ite leadership

BAALBEK, Lebanon (AP) — Justice Minister Nahbi Berri has made a new bid for leadership of Lebanon's divided Shi'ite Muslims at a tense five-hour rally held in his rival's stronghold in the Bekaa Valley.

Guns from his Amal militia, brandishing automatic rifles, rained the Roman ruins of the ancient city of Heliopolis here. The rally was staged amid signs of friction between Berri's movement and fundamentalist groups including Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Baalbek is a fundamentalist Shi'ite stronghold and the cradle of "Islamic Amal," a splinter pro-Iranian group led by Hussein Musawi, an advocate for Islamic revolution in Lebanon.

Earlier, police reported two people were killed and two others were wounded in a shootout between Amal militiamen and Hezbollah fighters in South Lebanon, one of several clashes in the region in the last two days. Several others were wounded in scuffles and beatings during the Baalbek rally, in which nine speakers launched strident anti-Israeli tirades and called for Shi'ite unity under Berri's command.

The rally in front of the Roman Temple of Bacchus, the Roman God of Wine, was called to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the mysterious disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr, the charismatic Lebanese leader who dropped from sight after a

visit to Libya. In a speech repeatedly interrupted by cheers, Mr. Berri proposed fundamental reforms to Lebanon's 1943 constitution in order to give broader rights to the Muslim majority and called for new attacks against Israel and its mainly Lebanese ally, the mostly Christian "South Lebanon Army" militia.

The SLA is now manning a "security zone" established by the Israelis after they pulled out the bulk of their forces last June, three years after the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The crowd responded with chants of "Allah Akbar," or God is Great, and "Moussa Sadr will return."

Mr. Berri inherited the leadership of the so-called movement for the deprived founded by Moussa Sadr in 1974. From that he forged Amal, now the largest and most powerful Muslim faction.

Saturday's gathering was boycotted by Hezbollah, which sent busloads of militia leaders, clerics and civilians to the southern port city of Tyre for a separate rally.

Amal supporters and Hezbollah members have been increasingly hostile over a number of religious and political issues.

Mr. Berri, a French-educated lawyer who advocates middle-of-the-road policies for the country's estimated one million Shi'ites, is facing growing challenge from the fundamentalist Hezbollah.

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18:50 Programme Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Tomorrow's Programme
21:40 Local Programme
22:05 Cinema 1985
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 Mediterranean
19:00 News in French
19:30 Magazine Sportif
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Who is the Boss
21:00 Canadian Film
21:10 Skin Deep
22:00 News in English
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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
07:45 Morning Show
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09:00 News Summary
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10:00 Concert Hour
10:00 News Summary
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10:30 The 15th Century A.H.
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Home news

Crown Prince to chair accountancy conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will chair the first Arab international conference on the development of accountancy in the Arab World which will be held in Jordan in the second half of November, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The conference is organised by the regional office of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants in cooperation with the International Federation of Accountants (IFA) in New York.

In the three-day meeting, Petra said, the delegates will make a full and comprehensive analysis of the developments and changes that

affected the profession of accountancy in the Arab World and its future prospects.

Relations between international accountancy and that adopted in the Arab World will also be discussed.

Among the main speakers at the conference will be Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and IFA President Robert May.

Many other researchers and leading Arab and international businessmen will take part in the conference and will present working papers.

Ministry frees Jordanians from West Bank permits

AMMAN (J.T.) — All police centres issuing permits for citizens to cross King Hussein and Prince Mohammed bridges to the West Bank were closed Sunday. The centres were opened at the beginning of June to organise travel across the bridges in view of the congestion normally witnessed in

the summer season.

According to Ministry of Interior Under-Secretary Ahmad Al Akayleh, all Jordanian citizens wishing to travel to the West Bank can go directly to the bridges without permit. The centres which issue permits will reopen in the summer of 1986, Mr. Akayleh said.

Petra School of Physics opens scientific seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Petra School of Physics opened its third seminar at Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman Sunday.

Addressing the opening session was Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran who said both Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan which sponsor the school remain committed to building a sound scientific and technological foundation for promoting physics teaching and research.

The Petra School of Physics, he said, started operation in 1982 and has since continuously acquired support, encouragement and momentum, thanks to the efforts of specialists from both universities, and is therefore determined to maintain its progress through contacts with physicists in both developed and developing nations, and through continued scientific research.

Commenting on the seminar in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Humam Ghassib, who is member of the school's constituent committee, said the present seminar will primarily

discuss the application, use and effects of laser beams.

Specialised lectures will be delivered on the subject of basic physics pertaining to laser and its applications in a wide variety of fields especially in agriculture, medicine, and communications, Dr. Ghassib said.

We hear a lot about the use of laser in "space wars" but we are concerned with the peaceful application of laser in a various scientific fields, Dr. Ghassib added.

He said that the nine-day seminar is a scientific activity which is being held bi-annually in Jordan and is aimed at boosting scientific research in science in general and physics in particular.

Altogether, seven lecturers from the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, France and Sweden will give lectures during the seminar.

The constituent committee for the Petra School of Physics comprises Dr. Humam Ghassib, Messrs Ahmad Salem, Isa Shahin, Mohamad Shubul, and Nihad Yusuf, from both universities.



Municipalities and Rural Affairs and the Environment Minister Marwan Al Hmoud opens a meeting on urban development projects in Amman Sunday (Petra photo)

Experimental pumping heralds end to Irbid water problems

IRBID (Petra) — An experiment for pumping drinking water from Wadi Al Arab to Irbid started Sunday with the ultimate aim of supplying the northern city and its surrounding area with at least 20 million cubic metres of water annually.

A special ceremony was held on the occasion at the site of the project which is being carried out by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

Irbid Governor Mohammad A. Al Amin, JVA President Mu'ath Haddadin and Water Authority Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani were present along with other officials who together inspected the pumping operations and the installations set up to supply the city with water.

Dr. Haddadin said in a statement that the experimental pumping Sunday was to test the soundness of the project, but the

water being pumped in the trial period will also reach Irbid citizens.

When completed, this project will be handed over to the Water Authority, probably early next year, Dr. Haddadin said.

He said the project which started two years ago, is expected to have a total cost of JD 16 million to be borne by the treasury.

The project entails pumping water to Irbid from four wells that have been drilled by JVA, operating a water purification plant laying a 23 kilometre pipe network and installing three pumping stations with a total daily capacity of 55,000 cubic metres of water as well as building a reservoir of a 110,000 cubic metre capacity, already built at Zibdeh district in Irbid, Dr. Haddadin said.

Also included in the project, he said, will be electric power pylons

and cables and an automatically controlled power station to be installed next to the reservoir.

According to Dr. Haddadin, the annual 20 million cubic metres of water will suffice the Irbid region until 1995.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Keilani said that the pumping of water in the trial period alone supplies Irbid with 8,000 cubic metres of water on a daily basis. He noted that the city also receives water supplies from the other water resources in the governorate at the rate of 38,000 cubic metres daily.

When the project has been completed, Mr. Keilani said, the Water Authority will install pumping stations and the necessary pipe networks to supply water to all towns and villages in the Irbid governorate and the northern and eastern Badia districts.

Seminar to discuss scientific surveys

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar will open Monday at the Jordan National Geographic Centre in Amman to discuss the establishment of an Arab centre specialising in scientific surveys.

Participants from 13 Arab countries and representatives from the United Nations, the U.S., Holland and France will take part in the seminar which has been called for by the United Nations.

Among the main speakers at the seminar will be Dr. Feroz Al Buz, an Egyptian space scientist who will lecture on employing American space shuttles in scientific photography of Arab countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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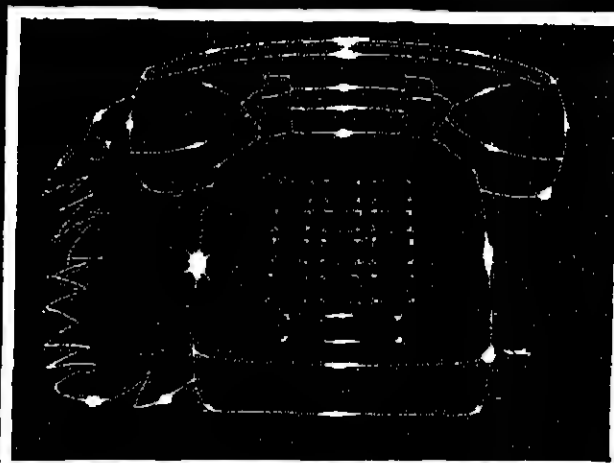
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3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Phone nos: 629603/629612/629586
(Those who applied before need not apply again.)

Hmoud urges U.N. body to launch housing projects in occupied Arab lands

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Sunday called on the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) to implement housing projects for Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and to finalise a special study on the Palestinians' living conditions under Israeli occupation with a focus on the adverse effect of occupation on the Palestinian people's cultural and social life.

He called on UNCHS to transform this seminar into a permanent pan-Arab centre for training personnel on designing, planning and implementing urban projects, and said Jordan will offer all possible facilities to make the centre a success.

Addressing the opening session also was Mr. Adnan Ra'ouf, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) who called on Arab countries to quicken handling the problem of congested urban regions due to haphazard building drive which brought about the presence of overcrowded cities and traffic problems.

Mr. Ra'ouf also urged Arab countries to plan ahead for the use of modern transportation means and to introduce regulations on the construction of buildings that "should suit Arab environment."

A total of 31 delegates from 15 Arab countries are taking part in the seminar which includes practical training based on experience acquired by participating countries.

Those taking part in the seminar come from Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, North and South Yemen and Sudan in addition to Jordan.

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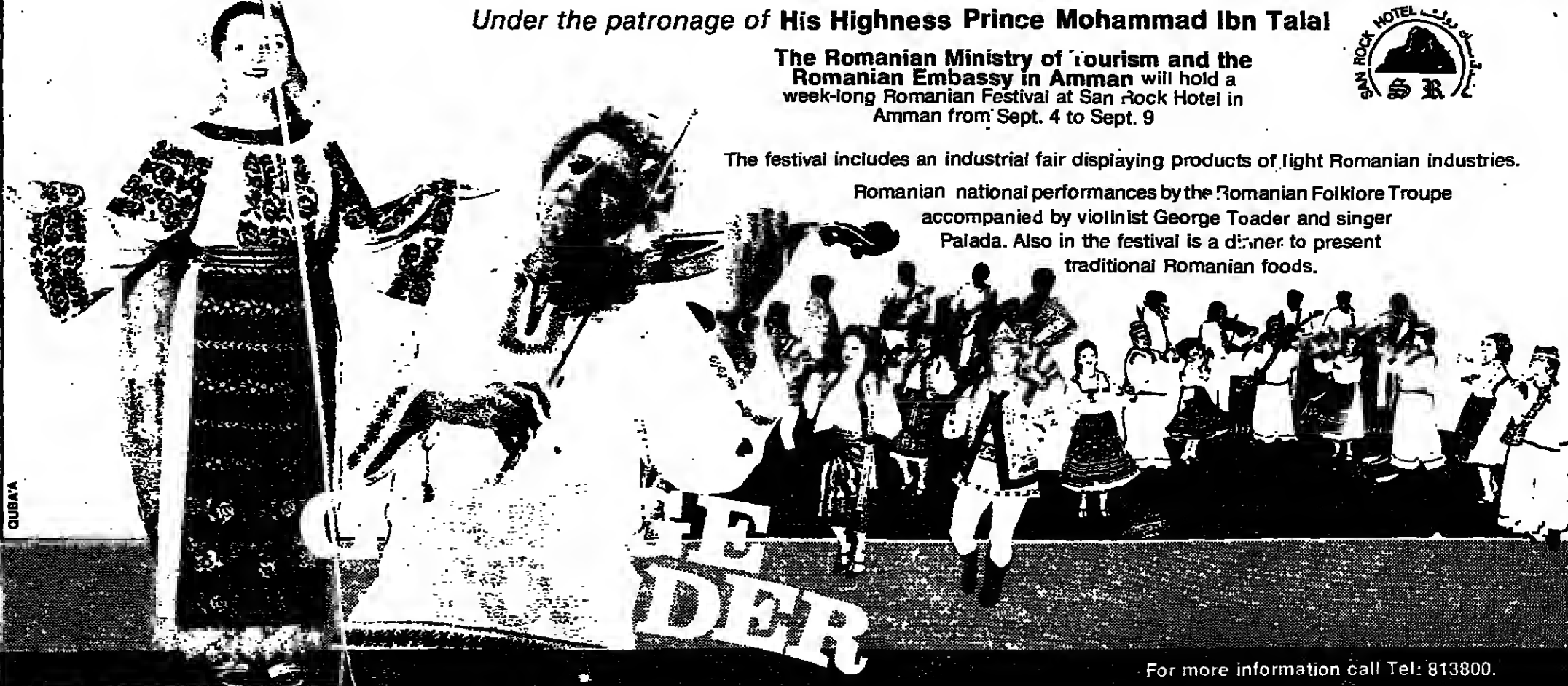
Under the patronage of His Highness Prince Mohammad Ibn Talal

The Romanian Ministry of Tourism and the Romanian Embassy in Amman will hold a week-long Romanian Festival at San Rock Hotel in Amman from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9



The festival includes an industrial fair displaying products of light Romanian industries.

Romanian national performances by the Romanian Folklore Troupe accompanied by violinist George Toader and singer Palada. Also in the festival is a dinner to present traditional Romanian foods.



For more information call Tel: 813800.

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Board of Directors:
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MOHAMMAD AL-KHAYAT

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEN

Senior Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

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Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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Private universities have a case

CENTRAL BANK statistics show that Jordan annually loses between JD 50 million and JD 60 million worth of valuable foreign currency spent on students pursuing their higher studies abroad. Economists, planners and ordinary citizens can only wonder if a country like ours, with meagre resources and limited income, can afford to pay this large sum of money year after year, when instead, the amount can be saved for development purposes, and at the same time students absorbed in new Jordanian universities.

It is quite understandable that Jordan's three universities have limited capacity and are being subsidised by the government; however, it is also possible for these universities to lay down plans for gradual expansion in order to absorb more students. It is only reasonable therefore to suggest that in an attempt to solve this problem the government should now offer the private sector the chance to open a university or two to help meet part of the ever-increasing demand for higher education. One might suggest that Tawjihi students with less than sufficient grades to enter Jordanian universities can always find seats in community colleges; but a scrutinising look at these colleges shows that many of them are either non-self-supporting, or not quite of a good and acceptable standard, as were once described by the minister of higher education.

Of course starting a private university is not an easy matter, and one can rightly expect such a project to require vast funds, qualified staff and large-scale technical and administrative facilities before it can get off the ground. But establishing a university in the Amman region for example, where most of the community colleges are now located, can solve part of the problem, especially if these colleges with their facilities are integrated in the new university, and can serve as part of it.

It is needless to say that a new university will have to conform to existing laws and regulations governing other Jordanian universities, and to provide at least the same level of education; and it should be understood that this places a considerable burden on those undertaking such a serious task that requires from them every careful consideration and effort. But, opening a private university is bound to stop a major part of the current financial drain, and so save more funds to be invested where they are truly needed. The economic benefits of such a step notwithstanding, Jordan can have all the other advantages inherent in localising higher education and strengthening it at base, closer to our homes and our other institutions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hopes for Lebanon are grim

THE RENEWED fighting in Lebanon has dashed away all hopes that an imminent reconciliation among the various groups and factions in Lebanon will be achieved. After the departure from Lebanon of Israeli and American troops the country has been rocked by violence and plagued by continuous clashes in various towns and villages in an aimless and losing battle for all Lebanese.

It is quite obvious now that most of the incidents have been the work of Lebanon's enemies who might be evil Lebanese elements or agents of Zionism, trying hard to wreck what is left in the country and preventing any reconciliation and stability that might bring peace to Lebanon again.

It had been hoped that the Lebanese resistance which fought hard and succeeded in bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would form a nucleus for national unity and would unite all forces towards re-construction and peace. But no sooner the fighting dies down in one area than it bursts up again in another, frustrating all efforts for peace and security and all hopes for a united Lebanon.

The forces stirring the trouble and disturbances in Lebanon are employing the local militias as a tool for achieving their evil purposes, and as the Arab World looks on, the Lebanese people face further loss and destruction.

Al Dustour: Arab reconciliation urged

A MONTH has elapsed since the formation of Arab mediation committees by the Arab League in Casablanca and nothing has been heard of these committees' activity to reconcile Arab countries.

Nothing was heard of any meetings or efforts to settle differences among Arab states. Precious time is wasted and Arab masses are awaiting meaningful and serious efforts by these committees to pave the way for the coming Arab summit conference in Riyadh expected in November.

If that summit is to be held, these mediation committees should embark on their mission immediately. The flare up of tension between Libya and Tunisia over the expulsion of workers and the campaigns launched by a number of Arab information media against Arab countries and against the Casablanca summit, should not deter these committees from carrying out their mission.

Indeed, their efforts are needed now more than at any time before. Also responsible Arab leaders should not remain impassive but should urge these committees to get down to work immediately to prevent further deterioration in the Arab situation.

The nearer the date of the coming summit draws, the more urgent it becomes for these committees to achieve progress towards bringing peace among Arab countries, so that they can all take part in the summit and share common Arab responsibility.

Sawt Al Shaab: Government decisions hailed

THE CABINET'S decisions announced Saturday are clearly intended to give support to local industries and to create new opportunities for work and production. The cabinet has decided to ban the imports of certain commodities which are already manufactured or produced in Jordan, and this reflects the government's concern to protect national industry and to help local products find new markets.

The decision which will no doubt benefit the agricultural and industrial sectors in Jordan, will certainly contribute towards reviving the national economy and establishing an adequate atmosphere for development and progress.

The government's facilities should now be met with a positive response on the part of the local industries and businesses in Jordan which should continuously work out plans that would improve the quality of their products.

Protection of local industry should serve as an incentive to manufacturers to produce better quality products that would win the consumer's confidence and trust.

Good quality products can also win markets abroad and acquire sound reputation for Jordan's industry.

The new cabinet decisions are a touchstone for the local industry and a good opportunity for manufacturers to rise to the occasion.

Nuclear arms race — an exercise in futility

By Dr. John Muttam

Since World War II many arms control agreements, such as the Antarctic Treaty (1959), Hot Line Agreement (1963), Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963), Outer Space Treaty (1967), Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968), Seabed Arms Control Treaty (1971), B.W. Convention (1972), SALT I (1972) etc., have been concluded between the superpowers. Despite these agreements and arms control negotiations spanning through several years the nuclear arms race rumbles on, which as present trends indicate, is bound to extend to the space very soon.

Nuclear statistics are quite staggering. Strategic nuclear stockpiles of the two superpowers now total over 50,000 nuclear weapons of varying size, shape and deadliness. Their combined explosive power is estimated to be 1,000,000 times the power of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in Japan in 1945 in a matter of seconds. A single missile in the new MX weapon

category of the U.S. carries 200 times the destructive force of the Hiroshima bomb. Missiles can carry the strategic nuclear weapons 6,000 miles in less than thirty minutes. Still the superpowers are investing well over \$100,000,000 per day to upgrade their nuclear arsenals, though the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons are enough to destroy the world several times over.

The superpowers possess what is in strategic terms called the Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) capability. They have both built up a second strike capability. It means that if one superpower launches a surprise nuclear attack on the other, it can absorb the attack and yet survive with sufficient power to inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor. As such, a first strike capability on either side has become unattainable. Nonetheless, the nuclear arms race would go on spiralling by every technological breakthrough and this fact makes each superpower suspicious of the

other, because it is possible that one can gain a decisive military superiority through a technological innovation, developed in secret research.

Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative or "Star Wars" programme is an attempt to overtake the Soviet Union in arms deployment in space. This is intended to get an advantage over the Soviet Union. However, the U.S. itself is not sure whether or not the Soviets are well ahead of them in space weapons development. Even if they are not, they cannot be expected to remain idle without adequately responding to the "Star Wars".

Whatever it might be, the nuclear leap into space would be something very spectacular and would bring with it great dangers to humanity in hitherto unknown magnitude. Hence the need for curbing the nuclear arms race has become all the more imperative.

There are two basic approaches to the problem of superpower nuclear arms race: one, the arms control approach,

and the other, disarmament approach; both are intended to ensure international peace and security, but in different ways.

Arms control approach is what is currently favoured by the nuclear powers. This approach underscores the thesis that international peace and security should be maintained through military stability and the East-West balance of power. This implies that the arms control approach seeks to create an arms relationship between the superpowers or military cooperation between them wherein the use of nuclear weapons is discouraged because of equality of weapons. Through arms control measures the superpowers try to legitimise certain levels of weapons in order to maintain the central strategic balance of power. Hence, arms control does not mean the elimination of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of the two superpowers.

On the contrary, they try to legitimise or institutionalise

the arms race particularly the qualitative and technological one; to preserve the status quo of the international system by strictly trying to limit the membership of the nuclear club; and to permit a certain amount of violence and limited war at the periphery of the central powers. Arms control strategy aims at curbing the race without abolishing the arms. It offers to build peace and security by maintaining arms rather than by eliminating them.

The second approach, i.e., the disarmament approach, seeks to limit, reduce and finally eliminate all types of weapons and armed forces. The advocates of this approach believe that when universal and complete disarmament is achieved all states will be without soldiers or armaments which means that the menace of war will be removed once and for all. Most countries, except perhaps the Soviet Union, consider this approach as utopian and have abandoned it a long time ago, giving preference to the current arms control approach.

For the common people in the world, the various approaches to the problem of nuclear arms race are quite intriguing. They believe that the nuclear arms race will lead to ultimate catastrophe as the nuclear deterrence can fail at any moment. Therefore, they feel the need to eliminate the potential threats emanating from nuclear weapons as something very imperative. They know that this can be done only through freezing, limiting and reducing the present nuclear arsenals and averting the arms race in space.

"A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", said President Reagan on the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. If that is so, the arms race is an exercise in futility. And why then proceed to space with the "Star Wars"?

The writer is on the staff of the Jordan Times.

Beware, spy dust in the air

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. charges that Moscow is using chemicals to trace American contacts with Soviet dissidents and spies have led former U.S. intelligence agents to fear the Kremlin has gained an edge in intelligence gathering.

Some former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agents believe Moscow's "spy dust" may make the job of information gathering agencies more difficult and place Soviet sources in danger. U.S. officials say the chemical tracer, Nitro Phenyl Pentadiene (NPPD), plants an indelible "fingerprint" on those who come into contact with it.

The Reagan administration said on last Wednesday agents of the Committee for State Security (KGB) had contaminated U.S. officials and possibly other Americans and Westerners in Moscow with NPPD, and said that the chemical, if absorbed into the body, might cause cancer.

A Soviet embassy official in Washington on Wednesday termed the accusation ridiculous.

U.S. officials said American intelligence agencies did not use NPPD or other harmful chemicals. But Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and former

CIA officials told Reuters non-harmful tracer chemicals had been used in American law enforcement and intelligence operations and in efforts to counter industrial espionage.

It was not immediately clear why the U.S. administration made its accusations at this time.

U.S. officials said there was some evidence of Soviet tracer chemical use in the 1970s, but the operation became a major one starting last spring. They said its aim was to track the movements of Americans and to identify the Soviet citizens with whom they made contact.

If a dissident were suspected of making unauthorized contact with an American, for instance, he would be detained and KGB chemists would test his skin and clothing for NPPD traces. Even minute, invisible quantities would be detectable.

State Department officials said KGB agents had scattered the chemicals in powder form on such places such as car steering wheels where diplomats were likely to pick them up.

Soviet citizens who work in the embassy as janitors, cleaning women, and in other service jobs are often under KGB orders, and could deposit the powder — invisible to the naked eye — in living

quarters, according to a former U.S. intelligence official familiar with the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

David Phillips, an ex-CIA official, told Reuters: "If the report is true, it will make one of the most difficult intelligence jobs even more difficult — U.S. intelligence officers meeting with Soviet agents in the Soviet Union."

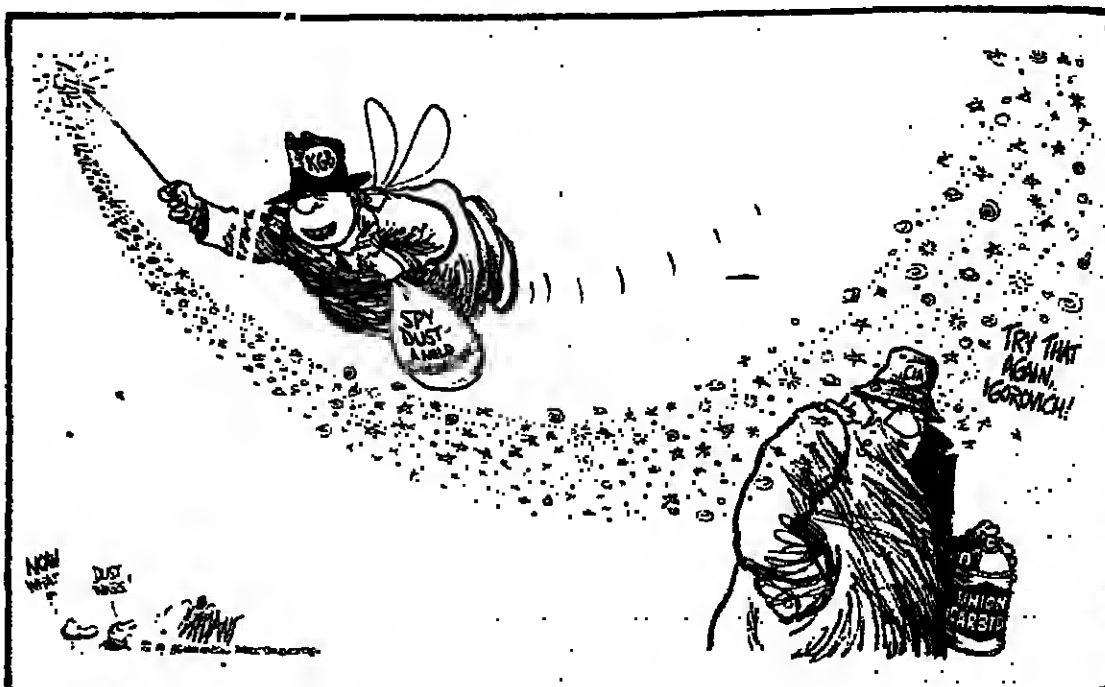
Due to stringent KGB surveillance, Americans and their Soviet intelligence sources often must pass messages in what Phillips said the CIA termed "brush passes," or feigned collisions on a busy street or similar brief encounters.

The Soviet chemical would make brush passes even more dangerous because the American could inadvertently leave a chemical trace on his agent, Phillips said.

He said the chemical could also be left on official Soviet documents, enabling the KGB to catch someone who removed and photographed them for Western intelligence.

U.S. intelligence specialists said the KGB chemical programme, if confirmed, would be in keeping with Kremlin security operations against foreigners and dissidents.

Former CIA director William Colby told Reuters: "The Soviets are paranoid about their security



— they use every device they can think of to follow our people, know who they're in touch with."

Colby cited well publicised cases over the past decade, most recently in 1983, in which Washington accused the KGB of bombarding its Moscow embassy with microwave radiation, possibly causing illness among the American staff, in an apparent effort to interfere with communications.

In 1964, 40 bugging devices were discovered in the embassy,

and in 1978, U.S. officials uncovered an underground KGB snooping booth near the embassy, according to U.S. officials.

George Carver, another ex-CIA official, said: "No part of the embassy is safe from bugging — you can't whisper sweet nothings across the pillow to your spouse."

A U.S. medical team is being sent to Moscow to determine the extent of embassy exposure to the chemical.

The non-harmful chemicals used in U.S. intelligence operations might be put on or inside a safe deposit box or locked file cabinet to determine if someone had tampered with the contents, former CIA officials said.

One former CIA official said the agency had done research on more sophisticated chemicals and was hoping to find a tracer substance that could be detected electronically at a distance — for instance, from a moving car.

Deng's master plan on course

By Graham Earnshaw
Reuters

PEKING — Top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, working to remodel the country's political and economic system to fit his personal master-plan for the future, will shortly unveil the next stage in his radical programme of change.

A key Communist Party conference will take him one step closer to his goal of securing prosperity and a peaceful succession for this country of one billion people.

But having turned 81 only a week ago, he must be only too aware that time for him is running out.

The conference, to be held in two or three weeks time, the exact date has not yet been revealed, is expected to approve a number of leadership changes and place the party's stamp of approval on Deng's far-reaching economic plans.

It will also agree the draft of the seventh five-year plan, the blueprint for the development of China's Socialist economy between 1986 and 1990.

Deng and others have indicated the conference will approve the elevation of a number of relatively young officials into the top leadership.

The four or five likely candidates are all protégés of Deng, who is hoping that their promotion will help guarantee that his attempts to reform China's creaky, highly-centralised economy will survive him.

"The continuity of China's policies do not rely on one person," he told a visiting delegation in a clear reference to himself.

Western analysts see Deng as being stronger politically than ever before. But the opposition, although low-profile, is still there and has the ability to slow down the rate of progress, if not to turn back the clock.

"He pushes relentlessly forward, but progress is always slower than he would like," said one analyst. "Many of the changes he wanted to bring in at the coming conference will have to be postponed until the next party congress in 1987."

The main elements in Deng's master-plan for China are:

An open-door economic policy. The injection of capitalist, free market ideas to re-vitalise China's Soviet-style economy, and the introduction of a formal system of retirement to ensure the peaceful transition of power from one generation to the next.

Generally speaking, all three are seen by Western analysts as having been remarkably successful. But there are problems with each one as well.

The open-door policy has brought in much-needed technology and investment from the West, but it has also encouraged corruption, smuggling and fraud.

The economic reforms have helped increase average incomes and the availability of consumer goods, but have also led to some inflation and a widening gap between rich and poor.

Reform of the political structure has been the hardest for Deng to push through because of opposition from conservative officials who stand to lose in the changes.

A party rectification campaign, aimed at cleaning out the conservatives opposed to Deng's policies, only got underway last year after long delays, and diplomats say it is not clear how successful the campaign has been.

At the top of the leadership, analysts say, Deng seems to have given up trying to institute a retirement system for the old revolutionaries of his own generation, and is now concentrating on trying to make it work with those who come after him.

Americans angered by S.African crackdown

By Rodney Pinder
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Television pictures of tough South African police action against black demonstrators in Cape Town have angered many people across the United States and may have clinched the imposition of U.S. sanctions on the troubled country, according to anti-apartheid activists in Washington.

They say people from as far afield as Georgia, Montana and Oklahoma are flooding the switchboards of the anti-apartheid organisations to ask how they can help after watching the TV film of white police whipping and clubbing black people.

"The phones are ringing off the wall. Americans are expressing an outrage we've never heard before in areas we've never heard from," said Cecile Counts of TransAfrica, which has been organising demonstrations against apartheid, South Africa's racial segregation system, across the United States.

"They are asking us what can be done and we tell them to contact their senator," she said.

The activists said they believed they now had enough votes in the Senate and House of Representatives to ensure that U.S. economic sanctions were applied to South Africa whether President Reagan occurred or not — and that events over the past few days had helped their cause enormously.

At least 23 people have been killed in the clashes between South African police and protesters.

"People are really upset, who were not so upset before," said Jean Sindab, executive director of the Washington Office on Africa, the main anti-apartheid lobby organisation in the capital.

"Americans are really ashamed of their government."

Anti-apartheid activists accuse the Reagan administration of encouraging repressive measures by South Africa's white minority rulers with its policy of "constructive engagement."

This is aimed at achieving reform through gradual encouragement rather than positive action such as economic sanctions.

The House of Representatives already has approved legislation that would ban the sale of South African gold kruggerands in the United States, forbid bank loans to the South African government and impose anti-discrimination rules on U.S. businesses operating there.

The Senate is virtually certain to vote for the measure after it returns from summer recess on September 9.

The question then will be whether Reagan will veto the bill and, if he does, whether the two houses can muster a two-thirds plurality to override the president.

The anti-apartheid lobbyists said support for sanctions had hardened.

They said it had been helped by the failure of South African President P.W. Botha to come up with solid reform proposals, the arrest of prominent South African dissident Allan Boesak and the banning of the Congress of South African Students, as well as by the scenes of police action.

The anti-dissident crackdown even stirred the State Department into a rare public display of anger.

Under intense questioning from reporters, spokesman Charles Redman declared that banning individuals and organisations from political activities was one of the odious practices of the South African government and offended democratic values of free speech and assembly.

Sindab said as many as 80 or 90 senators now might be prepared to override the president.

A maximum 67 votes are required in the mainly Republican upper chamber, and the anti-apartheid campaign is assured of a comfortable margin in the House of Representatives, which is dominated by the Democrats.

Reagan has refused to indicate whether he will use his veto.

The administration maintains sanctions could be "counterproductive by driving South Africa's whites into a resentful corner."

But one of the anti-apartheid lobbyists said: "President Reagan is an astute politician and if he understands the anger of the people he will not veto the legislation."

Africa: One man's famine is another man's feast



Locally based, self sufficient agriculture is dying out in most African countries (Earthscan photo)

Africa's current famine is no overnight phenomenon. It is the result of decades of policies which discriminate against small food producers — and in favour of large farms, cities and big business. R.C. Sabatier is an editor and writer with Earthscan.

By R.C. Sabatier

LONDON — As Africa's crises deepen and 30 million face starvation, some groups — urban elites, large landowners and commercial interests — are doing better than ever.

"Government institutions, mining companies, crop exporting firms and construction companies may continue to operate smoothly and routinely in the midst of such crises, especially if one or two good crops, oil, copper, or foreign loans grease the national economic gears." This is the view of Jonathan Barker, a Canadian political scientist who has lived and worked extensively in Africa.

The editor of a new book entitled "The Politics of Agriculture in Tropical Africa", Barker describes the systematic policy biases at the root of the present famine: "Governments tax agriculture and subsidise industry, whether home or foreign owned. They keep food prices low and foreign exchange cheap, encouraging food imports and discouraging internal production."

In order to gain some support in rural areas, governments discriminate against smallholders by subsidising wealthier farmers. Moreover, says Barker, "they promote huge and often unproductive agricultural schemes because the schemes generate contracts for urban business and

establish farmers who are certainly dependent, and possibly grateful."

As aid pours into the Sahel and other regions, the greatest beneficiaries are those least in need. Leaders whose shaky hold on power is made possible by foreign aid cultivate influential friends by offering preferential terms to firms who wish to invest in their countries.

The Ivory Coast, for example, has one of the least restrictive investment codes in Africa; 68 per cent of the economy is under foreign control. Directed at the production of cocoa, coffee and cotton, the economy flourished in 1984, when debt service charges ate up 40 per cent of export earnings.

According to Mohamed Halhani, a development expert at Dar es Salaam University in Tanzania, control is almost inevitably exercised to the benefit of transnational firms. In an Ivory Coast sugar project where a consortium of such firms organised a loan of \$171 million for the country, 64 per cent of the value of purchases was to the benefit of Tate and Lyle.

Transnational companies also benefit from the assistance of multilateral public aid agencies such as the World Bank, the United Nations (U.N.) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and

from bilateral agencies. Halhani says that in 1980, the World Bank provided money for Unilever at the same time as it refused to lend money to the Zairean government for developing the nationalised palm oil industry.

Transnationals are increasingly involved in the production and supply of food in Africa. Prior to the last famine in the Sahel, Sudan imported a total of 7,143 tractors, 2,561 seeders, 3,087 riggers, and other farm implements at great cost. The chief beneficiaries of this lucrative business were agricultural machinery firms: Massey-Ferguson, Ford, and International Harvester. For the vast majority of Sudanese farmers, living at a bare subsistence level, such equipment was out of the question.

In the long term, maintains William Derman of Michigan State University (U.S.), U.S. emphasis on the Sahel, both by aid agencies and commercial interests, is declining. At the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), he laments, "I have been told informally that the Sahel is now viewed as hopeless and that it's time to focus elsewhere."

Derman says that fashions in U.S. aid now appear to dictate that countries with socialist policies (e.g. Tanzania) or with lack of strategic significance (much of the Sahel) will receive less assistance, with the focus shifting toward Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe. USAID is now emphasising river basin development, with schemes underway in the val-

leys of the Senegal, Gambia, Casamance and Niger rivers. Far from getting the assistance they need, peasants may be seen as "enemies of the environment" whose activities must be controlled, writes B.G. Schoepf, a professor, formerly at the University of Zimbabwe and UNESCO's "Mars" programme (MAB) ecosystem management function in the Sahel in Zaire, she claims.

Though the UN programme is not intended to deepen social inequalities, the of the Lufira Valley reserve has obliged instructors who have no knowledge of local ecology, do not speak languages, and deride particular interests of the local people.

These administrative practices, practised by small scale farmers, and according to Schoepf, would like to displace private and parastatal organisations.

How long must it continue before it creates a permanent? "The P agriculture in Tropical Africa" suggests that the current is a turning point. plenty of evidence to show that Africa's crises the structures very are dis- politics of Agriculture" suggest famine may — but supplies e to show that Africa's crises the structures very are dis- politics of Agriculture" suggest famine may — but supplies e to show that

Randa Habib's

Travel or trouble agents?

MANY JORDANIANS decided to spend the 'Eid Al Adha holiday abroad. This they did after travel agencies here had advertised very tempting trips at reasonable rates to the Greek island, the Black Sea or the French coast. But unfortunately the reality in those places was very different from the picture given in Amman about them.

I happened to be in Rhodes last week when a group of Jordanians arrived at the hotel at 1 p.m. They were tired but happy to start their "wonderful holiday". Their problems started when they approached the reception desk. "There are no reservations for you," the receptionist was saying to more than one hundred Jordanian families. People started getting angry. One gentleman even proposed to hit somebody in order to be taken to a police station where, hopefully, he would have a bed for the night.

As for the people responsible for that particular tour, well, they just disappeared, presumably to escape the anger and frustration of the group.

The result was that 70 per cent of those Jordanian tourists slept on the chairs in the hotel lobby. Others, mostly children, were taken by Jordanians who had arrived earlier and were accommodated in their rooms. Still some others slept in the kitchen, or the barber shop of the neighbouring hotel.

On the following morning, the Jordanians I met made me swear to write in this corner about their ordeal. Today, I am keeping my promise.

Why on earth should anybody pay for a 6-day holiday in Rhodes JD 208 plus JD 30 for a sea view — because in Amman they give the impression you can be choosy — and finally end up sleeping in a corridor?

When I left Rhodes, all the Jordanians had finally got rooms, but what rooms? They were 5 or even 6 in each room. One Jordanian who travelled without his wife was gently teased by his friends: He was accommodated in the same room with his children and, of course, the nanny.

The reason for all this mess appears to be that some travel agencies in Amman are only interested in selling tours to the highest number of people but do not care a bit about the comfort of those people. The management of that particular hotel in Rhodes swore that it was never requested to reserve rooms for that group. As for the journey back to Amman, many people found no seats in the plane.

And I personally came back on a plane that was overbooked with 13 passengers. Well, at least the flight back was pleasant, despite the over booking.

Journey to the source of Nile

WASHINGTON — The destination: The source of the Nile, deep in the heart of Africa, where the longest and most mysterious river on earth begins as a trickle. The journey of more than 4,000 miles leads south from the Med-

iterranean through fertile valleys, fierce desert, seemingly endless swamp, and hostile lands to a small spring on a windswept hill in Burundi.

By steamer, tugboat, and cross-country vehicle, author-photographer Robert Caputo spent eight months rediscovering the river in all its incredible incarnations. "Three of the best things in life along the Nile," he writes in the May National Geographic, are "tea, conversation, and the water pipe."

Egypt is the gift of the ancient Nile. No other country is so dependent on a single lifeline, although four-fifths of the river lies south of its border.

Nile nurtured Egypt

Today 96 per cent of Egypt's 48 million people are crowded into the fertile Nile Delta and Valley, on only 3 per cent of the country's land. Egypt's very soil was born in the Nile's annual flood, which used to deposit as much as 20 million tons of silt on the fields along the river.

Africa's largest city, Cairo, and its 10 million people spill out across the Nile to the Great Pyramids, which rise up between the river and the setting sun. Egypt is growing by 100,000 people a month. In Cairo, Caputo says, "Some are forced to live on rooftops; others find a wretched home in one of the city's cemeteries."

In the valley to the south, the thin blue ribbon of the Nile unwinds for 1,800 miles over brown soil and green fields, some a few yards wide, others as broad as an Iowa cornfield.

Nearly 600 miles upriver from Cairo stands the greatest public work undertaken in Egypt since the Pyramids — Al Sadd Al Ail.

the High Dam at Aswan.

The harnessing of the Nile in 1964 broke the devastating age-old cycle of flood and drought. It has saved Egypt from the terrible drought and famine that now grip Ethiopia and some of its neighbours.

The High Dam created one of the world's largest man-made lakes, Lake Nasser. It stretches some 300 miles and holds the equivalent of two years of Nile water. The dam's power and water have transformed agriculture.

"Like all the generations of my family back to the pharaohs, I used to plant my crops and never know if I would harvest," a village elder told Caputo. "Now there is no fear: we know there will be water... And we can get three crops a year, instead of one."

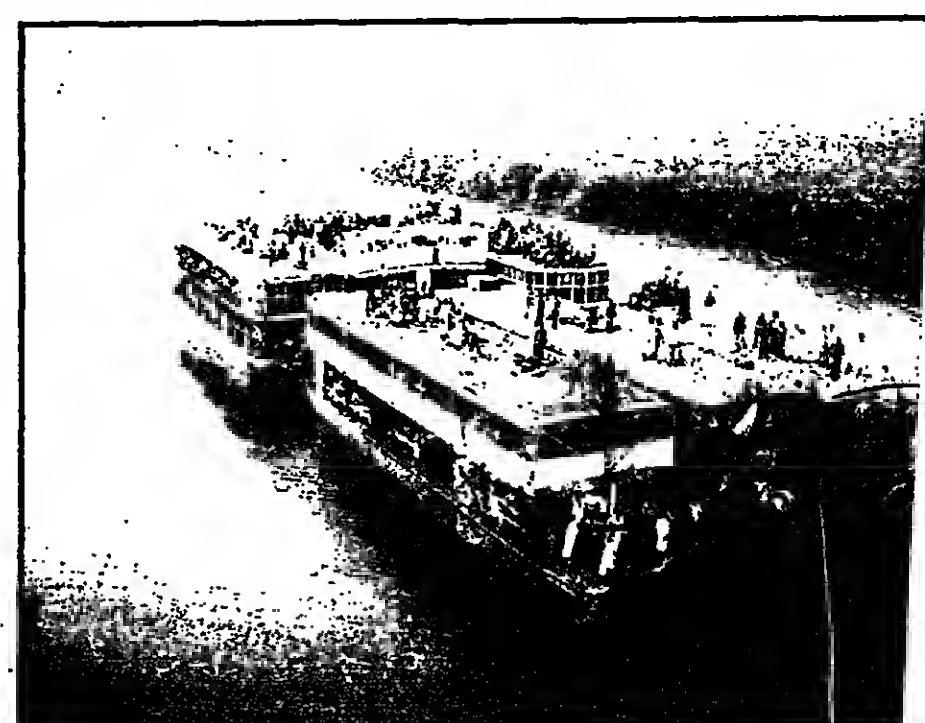
But the dam has been a curse, too. It traps the valuable silt, poisons soil with high salinity, and is blamed for erosion downstream and a coastal ghost town. The Egyptian Nile has become one long irrigation ditch.

Lake drowns homes

Lake Nasser drowned the villages of 60,000 Egyptian Nubians, who were moved to the desert to live in rows of cinder-block houses. "We left our fathers and grandfathers in the ground there, and they are lost," one Nubian lamented to Caputo.

Aboard a lake steamer, Caputo headed for the wide-river, unfettered Nile in troubled Sudan. He wound up sipping sweet tea in a circle of camel traders. "We drive camels... along the Trail of Forty Days to Egypt," one of them explained. "Camels are worth a lot in Egypt because the Egyptians like to eat them."

On Sudanese soil, Caputo steeled his specially equipped vehicle



The Nile and the steamers that make the whole journey in just six days but with breakdowns and running aground take six weeks (National Geographic Society photo)

into one of the world's fiercest deserts. There are no roads there; just tire tracks across the sand. A sandstorm can wipe them out.

When he got stuck in the sand, Caputo dug trenches in front of the wheels and laid out aluminum sand ladders for traction. He slept in a cartop tent out of range of snakes and scorpions. He bathed with a jerrycan shower rigged to the roof.

As he passed through Sudanese Nubian villages, children shouted, "stop, stop," the only words of English they knew. If he refused their welcoming offer of tea, they would scamper off and come back with a bag of dried dates. "Such generosity is moving in a land where people barely have enough for themselves," he writes.

At Khartoum, an oasis after more than 1,100 miles of sand, the Blue and White Niles merge.

known in Arabic poetry as "the longest kiss in history". The White Nile is the mother river, flowing from the Victoria and Albert lakes and beyond.

King must be perfect

Near the Sudd, the great swamp that blocked Nile traffic and exploration until the mid-1800s, Caputo visited with the Shilluk people, whose reth, or divine king, must be flawless. Even a missing tooth is reason enough to detest him.

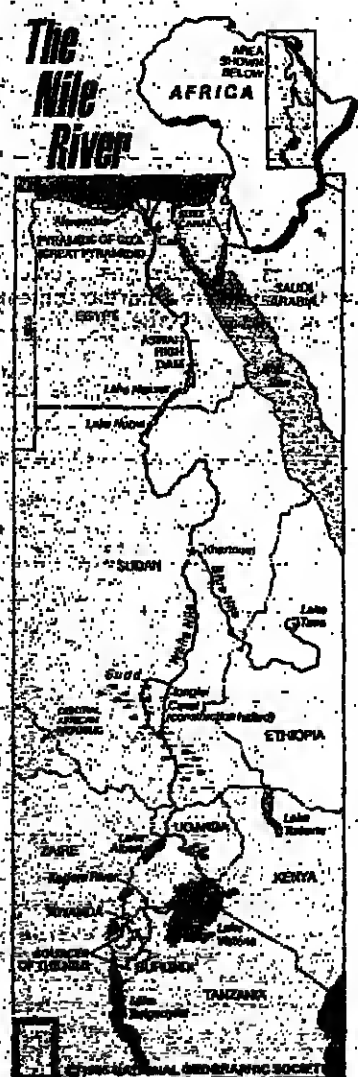
At the Uganda border, Caputo writes: "My stomach felt queasy, my hands sweated as memories of Idi Amin's Uganda flooded into my mind." In 1979, Caputo had been arrested at the border by the dictator's guards.

This time, he was stopped at an army roadblock. Drunken soldiers

with automatic rifles "swarmed" spilling my baggage and anything they liked into a pocket was Caputo writes. A

Conditions are worse under Amin. Caputo had heard of the horror stories; today the Nile is a network of rivers, and lakes minister to create their might. Its source is recorded in the river that feeds into Lake Victoria

her — the Kagera, in a windswept hill in Burundi. Caputo reached the end of his journey and the end of the Nile: "A tiny waterfall issued from the National Geographic Society



Europe remains divided over abortion on demand

By Robert Glass

Associated Press

LONDON — A decade after the Western world liberalised abortion laws, Europe remains divided over the feminist goal of universal abortion on demand.

Spain's new abortion law is already faltering under intense pressure from the Roman Catholic Church and the refusal of most doctors to cooperate.

The British Medical establishment has raised moral objections to performing abortions after 24 weeks of pregnancy.

In Ireland, Belgium and Greece, abortion is still outlawed in almost all cases, although only Ireland strictly enforces its law, which carries a maximum punishment of life in prison.

According to the Alan Guttmacher Institute, a New York-based research organisation that is studying worldwide abortion trends, an estimated 40 million to 50 million abortions are carried out around the world each year.

An Associated Press survey indicates that at least 2 million abortions occur each year in Europe, although there is considerable uncertainty over the actual numbers both in Europe and worldwide because of a lack of reliable statistics on illegal abortions or up-to-date information from some countries.

From interviews with family-planning specialists, government spokesmen and campaigners on both sides of the issues, a picture emerges of a Europe still trying to come to terms with abortion. Disparities, anomalies and loopholes abound.

In Austria and the sexually liberal Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland, abortion is available with few or no restrictions during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.

Most other European countries restrict the procedure to special circumstances such as risk to the woman's mental or physical health, the likelihood of birth deformity or pregnancies resulting from rape or incest. However, the laws are generally open to loose interpretation: Risk to a woman's mental health, for example, can mean almost anything.

In an essay on ethics published by the British Medical Journal, David Holbrook, an author and director of English studies at Cambridge University's Downing College, noted that, despite legal restrictions Britain has "virtually abortion on demand."

"Some women are having abortions not for any grave reasons of health of the mother or child, or any diagnosis of handicap — or indeed, any forecast of lifeless upbringing — but because the bringing of this life into the world is inconvenient to them," he wrote.

Throughout much of Eastern Europe, contraceptives are difficult or illegal to obtain and abortion is a common form of birth control.

In the Soviet Union, a law permitting abortion on demand went into effect in 1920. It was strictly hanned throughout World War II, but was reintroduced in 1955. Now, it is commonplace for a Soviet woman to have three or four abortions during her lifetime.

In Romania, however, President Nicolae Ceausescu launched an anti-abortion campaign in March aimed at halting Romania's declining birth rate.

Western diplomats say Romanian women must now undergo regular gynecological checkups, sometimes in the presence of police. Once pregnancy is ascertained, the woman reportedly is placed under surveillance by the authorities until she gives birth.

Spain became the latest European country to legalise abortion when a law backed by the Socialist government went into effect Aug. 2. Abortion was legal in Spain from 1931-39 but was hanned throughout the dictatorship of General Francisco Franco.

The new law could yet founder from the fierce resistance of the Catholic Church, which threatened to excommunicate any woman who has an abortion, and any doctor who performs the operation.

Volunteer medical staff had to

step in to perform the first two legal abortions, on Aug. 9, when doctors at a state-run hospital in the northern city of Oviedo refused to take part on moral grounds.

Doctors in a town, in western Spain, refused an abortion to a 14-year-old girl who became pregnant after allegedly being raped. As of late August she was still seeking an abortion.

A 20-year-old woman who con-

tracted German measles and feared her baby would be malformed had to travel 200 miles (320 km) to Jerez to have an abortion because she could find no doctors in the southern province of Jaen willing to end the pregnancy. Both she and the medical team who did the abortion were excommunicated.

In 1974, France became the first predominantly Catholic country to legalise abortion. Italy fol-

lowed suit, one of Western Europe's most liberal laws. A church-backed referendum to repeal the law was defeated by a 2-1 margin in 1981.

Ireland's Roman Catholic majority remains the only country where abortion is both illegal and unobtainable except in the rare circumstance of a late pregnancy.

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American surgeons mend young hearts

By Jo Campbell

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — An American non-profit organisation that brings young people with heart disease from the developing world for surgery in the United States hopes to be able to raise the number of such patients to five every three months.

So far, 14 young people from Africa, Europe and the Middle East have had heart operations at three Minneapolis hospitals, thanks to International Heart Relief (IHR). The surgeons do not charge for their work, the hospital provides its facilities at cost, and Minneapolis families welcome the patients for home-stays during convalescence.

The long-range goal of IHR is to help developing nations establish their own independent skills for diagnosis and surgical correction of congenital heart defects.

IHR was founded by two American thoracic surgeons and a Tanzanian now living in the United States. Its work is the personal crusade of its founders, medical volunteers in Minneapolis and medical specialists and business people in Tanzania.

When the organisation was getting underway in the late 1970s, it accepted patients from various parts of the world: Madagascar, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Liberia, Yugoslavia, and Tanzania. In 1982, it was decided that the organisation was too small for such an unlimited scope. The combination of need plus contacts and cooperation seemed ideal between Minneapolis and Tanzania, and that country has been the sole source of patients for the past several years. However, the organisation is actively seeking medical and business partners to establish a similar project in Zaire, to help children there. In addition, efforts are underway to establish an IHR chapter in Texas to care for children from Mexico and nations of Central America.

In Tanzania, IHR has worked with university medical faculty, headed by Dr. W.J. Makene, the dean of the medical school who is personal physician to ex-president Julius Nyerere. Fund-raising and travel logistics have been arranged by the Mwanza Roundtable, an organisation of business owners of northern Tanzania, Lions Clubs, and other community groups.

IHR has helped establish a support group in Tanzania — the Tanzania Heart Institute, to provide administrative and fund-raising help.

Minneapolis businessman, Eli Ndosi, who was born in Tanzania, said in an interview that he, along with heart surgeons Dr. Paul Gannon and Dr. Evan F. Lindberg, first developed the IHR concept when asked by the Tanzanian Embassy in the United States for treatment in 1977.

Following Temba's recovery, Ndosi said, "I talked to the doctors at length about creating a non-profit organisation to address problems of congenital heart defects in the developing world."

The physicians, Ndosi said, "thought the idea was good, and felt that they could offer free surgical skills."

That is when it really hurts, he said, "and that is where we hope to do more."

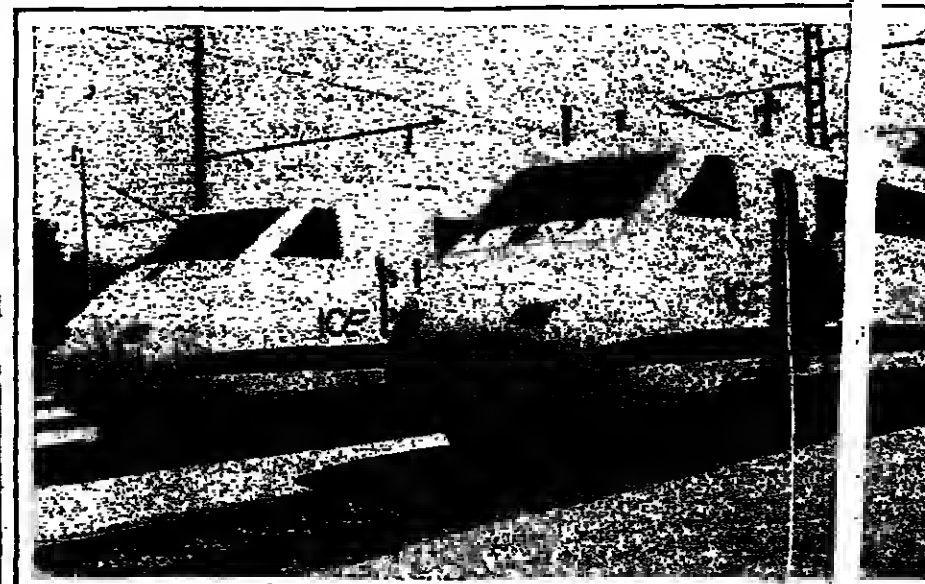
It is encouraging, too, he said, "that the ministry of health is very receptive to IHR, and that is very helpful for the future." — U.S. Information Agency.

The support IHR has had from the "highly motivated" Mwanza business group, he said, "is one of the things that has given us a lot of hope."

He has moments of concern, he admitted, because expectations in Tanzania tend to run high, and IHR cannot take care of every child in need.

"That is when it really hurts," he said, "and that is where we hope to do more."

It is encouraging, too, he said, "that the ministry of health is very receptive to IHR, and that is very helpful for the future." — U.S. Information Agency.



JET TRAINS: The 1990s trains in the West German Republic will travel at twice the speed of cars, half that of aircraft. The 11,500-horsepower ele-

critical locomotive will travel at speeds up to 350 kilometres per hour and will cost DM 20 million (about \$12 million). (Photo by DaD)

Soviet athletes make symbolic gesture

KOBE, Japan (R) — Two victorious Soviet athletes disconcerted officials at the World Student Games Sunday when they made a symbolic gesture of friendship by crossing the finishing line together in the 20-kilometre walk.

Victor Mostovik and Andrey Perlov clasped each other by the waist as they finished the race in one hour 25 minutes 52 seconds.

Organisers listed their times as identical, but there followed two hours of debate as officials determined which of the two should be awarded the gold medal.

Eventually, for reasons not explained, they decided Mostovik should be the lucky one. Perlov took silver and Guillaume Lebanc of France won the bronze.

Earlier, the marathon produced a one-two finish for Italy, with Orlando Pizzolato winning gold and Salvatore Nicosia Silver.

Pizzolato, 27, who won last year's New York marathon, finished in 2:20.06.

Sri Lanka leads test against India

COLOMBO (R) — Ranjan Madugalle and maiden test century Sunday to put Sri Lanka firmly on top at the third day of the first test against India.

When batsmen overtook from 148 for four, India were a first innings.

The day between Ranatunga and Duleep Mendis together on 118.

The pair Suodday to put Sri Lanka back into the game, adding 144 runs for the fifth wicket in 255 minutes as they gradually wore down a tiring Indian attack.

Their fifth-wicket stand was six short of the Sri Lanka best set by Sidath Wettimuny and Duleep Mendis against England last year when Madugalle was caught and bowled by Maninder Singh for 103.

The elegant Madugalle, who has been dismissed twice before in tests while in the 90s, hit 10 fours in his mammoth 403-minute stay at the wicket.

Maninder Singh, Shastri and Dev grabbed a wicket each on a day when the Indian bowlers were made to toil long and hard.

Black weekend for Spanish bullfighters

MADRID (R) — The killing of a young matador and two close escapes in a day have showed that bullfighters do not always win and plunged Spain into mourning.

The death of Jose Cubero 'Yiyo', a 21-year-old rising star, on Friday shocked colleagues and many cancelled their fights. While goings are frequent in Spanish bullfighting, only 21 matadors have been killed this century.

But on the day Yiyo's coffin was paraded on a farewell lap of honour around Madrid's main bullring on Saturday, two other bullfighters came close to death.

A horn went through the shirtfront of Victor Ruiz 'El Soro' at another bullfight near Madrid without scratching his chest.

As the crowd screamed in horror, he collapsed from the shock and was carried away on a stretcher. Then suddenly he came to and shot back into the ring to kill the bull.

The dean of the Spain's bullfights, Antonio Chenel 'Antonele', 53, had an even narrower escape. Fighting in the Andalusian city of Almeria, he was gored in the thigh but doctors said he was out of danger after emergency surgery.

Aides said Antonele, who had shared the bill with Yiyo on Friday, had fought only to pay him homage and was badly shaken.

Reuters erroneously reported on Saturday that Antonele was one of two bullfighters whose career was chronicled by Ernest Hemingway in "The Dangerous Summer."

Progress of medicine has greatly reduced the number of deaths in the ring, and antibiotics have eliminated what used to be the bullfighters' scourge — infection.

All main rings now have modern infirmaries with surgeons at hand and sophisticated equipment.

Top seeds gain at U.S. Open tennis

NEW YORK (R) — Top seed and defending champion John McEnroe overcame faltering concentration on Saturday to beat surprisingly tough Bud Schultz of the U.S. to advance to the third round of the U.S. Open tennis championships.

McEnroe, seeking his fifth open title, kept his vaunted temper in check in eliminating Schultz 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, runnerup in the last three opens, and seventh seed Yannick Noah of France also reached the third round while 16th seed Tomas Smid gained the fourth round on a cool overcast day at the U.S. National Tennis Centre.

On the women's side, top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd, bidding for her seventh open championship, and defending champion Martina Navratilova, seeded second, advanced to the fourth round with easy straight-set victories.

Fourteenth-seeded Bonoie Gadusek became the fourth women's seed to be eliminated when she was beaten by her American compatriot Robin White 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Lendl pounded in 17 aces and never lost his serve in crushing Bill Scanlon of the U.S. 6-2, 6-0, 6-3 in a match that had been interrupted by a violent rainstorm on Friday with the Czechoslovak lead-

ing 6-2, 2-0.

Noah, the Italian open champion, withstood 32 outright winners in ousting power-hitting Jim Grabb, a member of the U.S. junior Davis Cup team, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-2. The big Frenchman dropped his service only once and blasted 14 aces in a match in the grandstand which adjoins the main stadium.

Lloyd lost only two games on Saturday in routing 17-year-old American Grace Kim, who is ranked 90th, 6-0, 6-2.

Navratilova had an equally easy time in crushing Lisa Bodner of the U.S. 6-1, 6-1.

David Pate of the U.S., who has jumped 10 places to 21st in the computer rankings since the end of last year, produced the day's biggest upset. In one of the five matches that had been suspended by the storm on Friday, Pate beat ninth-seeded Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.

Mecir, who holds victories this year over Jimmy Connors, Mats Wilander and Boris Becker and has runnerup in the U.S. Pro Indors and the Italian Open, was the fifth men's seed to fall in the 13-day, three million dollar event.

Another Czechoslovak seed, Tomas Smid, (16), had a close call in setting up a fourth round pairing against McEnroe when he overcame Jimmy Arias of the U.S. 4-6, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).

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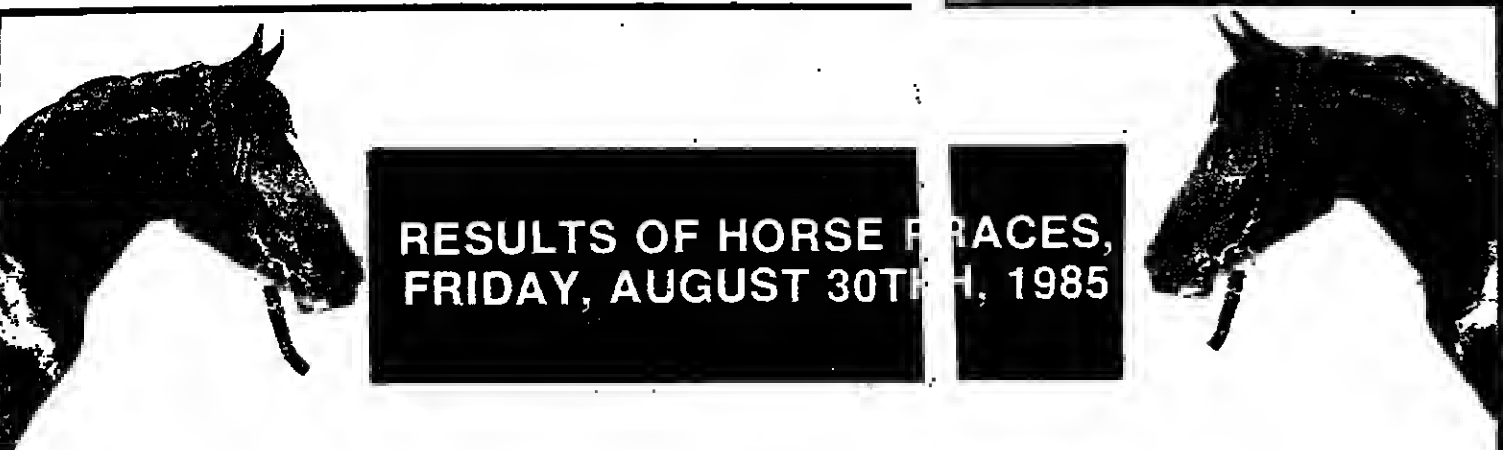
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For information please contact 661046 and 623713



RESULTS OF HORSE RACES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1985

FIRST RACE: For beginner horses. Distance: 1,000 metres. Time: 1 minute 14 seconds		SECOND RACE: For beginner horses. Distance: 1,000 metres Time: 1 minute 14 seconds	
1ST: Rabihat Maeen	OWNER: A. El Naeem	1ST: Intisar Kais	OWNER: Mohammad Haesh
2ND: Atiet El Rahman	A. Wanday	2ND: Latifah	Oudih El Kaisy
3RD: Habib El Reeh	Fhaid Mitlak	3RD: Jawahir	Mohammad Khalid Elfaiez
FOURTH RACE: For beginner horses. Distance: 1,400 metres Time: 1 minute 58 seconds		THIRD RACE: For third class horses. Distance: 1,000 metres Time: 1 minute 13 seconds	
1ST: Ward El Selih	OWNER: Yousef Rahhal	1ST: Johar El Kar	A. El Sattar Matar
2ND: El Samry	A. Ellatif Elhadeed	2ND: Maghiah	Dawish El Bakheet
3RD: Saif Saad	A. El Sattar Matar	3RD: Ghader	Faisal Nashmy Elfaiez
FIFTH RACE: For beginner horses. Distance: 1,600 metres Time: 1 minute 52 seconds		SIXTH RACE: For third class horses. Distance: 2,200 metres Time: 2 minutes 45 seconds	
1ST: Saihah	OWNER: Nimir El Hmoud	1ST: El Ameeb	Ghalib Haddadin
2ND: Waheed	Samy Abduallah	2ND: El Zafir	Mishal Elfaiez
3RD: Hilal Maeen	Haddadin	3RD: A. Eltaieb	Mishal Elfaiez

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Location: University housing area

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China's price reforms to continue

PEKING (R) — The lifting of price controls on food in Peking has been successful in boosting production and giving shoppers a wider choice than the city is to go ahead with further reforms, a top official said Sunday.

"Because this first step in restructuring prices has gone better than we expected, we can proceed to the next stage. But there are many price problems still to be solved," Mr. Zhou Shouping, vice director of Peking's price board, said.

The reform of food charges, advocated by the World Bank, is part of an enormous task by China to bring prices in line with production costs.

The process began in 1979 with

wine and cigarettes, then spread to light industrial goods and clothes. The lifting of controls on such a sensitive item as food was seen as a crucial test of the reforms.

"Older people were used to the same food prices for the last 30 years and were very nervous the reforms would lead to higher and higher prices," city official Mr. Wang Mao said.

"Prices rose sharply and a shortage of vegetables marked the start of the reforms in Peking in May. The capital was one of the last areas to lift controls.

"Prices of most items rose, with seafood doubling and tripling. But the higher prices led to greater supply, which meant prices stabilised," Mr. Xu said.

Peking residents also were each given a monthly subsidy of 7.50 yuan (\$2.60) to offset the increases.

"Prices are higher, but quality has improved and the food is fresher," a housewife at a large city market said.

"Rent, electricity and water are still cheap. I am young and able and don't worry about future price rises," she said.

"This was the last chance for China to put its prices in order," a Western diplomat said Saturday. "If it had waited longer, the cost adjustment would have been impossible. The price reforms worked, there were no riots — not like Poland," he concluded.

Rowland refuses to surrender in fight for prestigious Harrods

LONDON (R) — When three Egyptian half-brothers bought the prestigious London department store Harrods earlier this year, most people thought that one of the hardest-fought takeover battles ever seen in Britain was finally over.

Not international trading tycoon Mr. Rowland "Tiny" Rowland.

Mr. Rowland, 67, head of the international conglomerate Lomho, waged a seven-year campaign to gain control of the store where Queen Elizabeth shops and is not a man who gives up easily.

He is credited with single-handedly transforming Lomho

from a sleepy African mining company in the early 1960s into an international empire of almost 1,000 subsidiaries employing 150,000 and with an annual turnover in excess of £3 billion (\$4.2 billion).

Now the Lomho-owned newspaper The Observer is spearheading a campaign for a government investigation into the sale of the fashionable West London emporium and over 100 lesser stores in the House of Fraser group.

The new owners of Harrods are Messrs. Mohammad, Ali and Sayed Al Fayed, sons of a secretive Egyptian family with a taste

for things British. But what was the source of the £615 million (\$860 million) they paid for House of Fraser?

The brothers say they financed the purchase entirely with their own money.

Lomho alleges that part of the money was provided by the oil-rich sultan of Brunei in contravention of monopoly restrictions.

It provided a thick file to Trade and Industry Minister Norman Tebbit last month setting out the allegations in detail.

The company wants Mr. Tebbit to refer the sale to the government's Monopolies Commission, which for years blocked Lomho's own bid for House of Fraser, or set up an investigation to see if the sale was in the public interest.

Regan foresees economic improvement

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's chief of staff Mr. Donald Regan Saturday predicted the U.S. economy would improve through the first half of 1986 but expressed concern about continued high interest rates.



Donald Regan

My own feeling is that the economy will be good, continuing through the first six months of 1986," Mr. Regan said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report.

Mr. Regan predicted economic growth would be about three to four per cent through the first half of 1986.

Mr. Regan, who has vowed he would veto any new taxes would see a tax increase to balance the budget as a last resort, Mr. Regan said.

"Congress has not yet cut all the programmes it can and we are not at the last resort stage," he said.

He noted that productivity is good and inflation is staying down.

"These are harbingers of good times ahead," he said.

Congress approved a 1986 budget resolution making about \$55 billion in spending cuts before it recessed for a month's holiday.

Mr. Regan said he will veto any spending bills that do not make the cuts he seeks in domestic programmes.

In an interview with Newsweek published Saturday, Mr. Regan predicted that President Reagan's legacy may rival that of Franklin Roosevelt, U.S. president from 1933-45, who instituted a wide-range of social reforms.

"This may sound naive but I don't think it is. I think Ronald Reagan can mean as much to the

next 10 or 20 years as Franklin Roosevelt did in his first two terms," he said.

"Roosevelt changed ideas, he set a course of action when the country desperately needed it. Reagan's mark will be peace and prosperity," Mr. Regan added.

Congress may intervene

Meanwhile, President Reagan's refusal to curb shoe imports in order to help the ailing U.S. footwear industry is seen by his critics as fresh evidence that Congress must take the trade crisis into its own hands.

Mr. Regan, announcing his decision on the shoes problem, said that trade representative Mr. Clayton Yentler was to open investigations of unfair practices by U.S. trading partners. But one critic labelled this as "just words — no big deal."

Another analyst said Mr. Regan was passive in the face of a rising U.S. trade deficit that is expected to hit \$150 billion this year, at a cost of millions of American jobs and thousands of closed factories.

Mr. Regan last week rejected a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission that he restrict imports of footwear to protect badly hurt domestic shoe manufacturers.

Foreign shoes, chiefly from Taiwan, South Korea, Brazil, Italy and Spain, now take 76 per cent of the U.S. market.

Mr. Regan said import curbs would not be in the national economic interest and could invite retaliation from U.S. trading partners.

Trade specialists said Mr. Regan's refusal to take action on shoe imports was an indication he would probably do little to help other U.S. industries hurt by the onslaught of foreign goods, from textiles to telecommunications.

If Mr. Yentler's investigations found unfair trade practices, such as subsidised exports or restrictions on imports, Mr. Regan could invoke section 301 of the 1974 trade act and order retaliatory relief such as duties or quotas.

One specialist questioned whether Mr. Regan would be tough if he found violations or whether he would instead merely meet the culprits to see if a compromise could be worked out.

It was "no major announcement that in some unspecified time in future the administration will enforce the law," he said.

The specialist, who asked not to be named, said section 301 of the trade act should have been invoked long ago to cut away artificial barriers to U.S. foreign trade.

Mr. Regan was unrepentant in his weekly radio broadcast on Saturday.

"The surest way to throw Americans out of jobs is to start a trade war," he declared.

"Protectionism is almost always self-destructive ... it ignores the huge hidden costs and does not help the industry in the long run," he concluded.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A really great day and evening for you to go after whatever you want with courage, confidence and conviction for there is an atmosphere of accomplishment and achievement.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your mind is working cleverly and you know what should be done to become more successful in your undertakings.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to gain whatever data you need confidentially and then use it wisely to gain your finest aims.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan early how to gain your greatest ambitions and then go after them in a positive way. A complement works wonders.

MON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Do as much public work as you can and gain added prestige and profit in the future as well.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to take those chances you have in mind, but don't just start and then get cold feet for good results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more concerned with the big issues instead of concentrating on the details so much of any enterprise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can now view your partners from a different and better angle and come to a fine understanding with them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be enthusiastic about accomplishing a good deal and you can do just that and efficiently, also. Channel energies constructively.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Put dull duties aside and go after what is important in the business world and gain your aims. Also, have a good time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you use the right words, you can easily get your family to do what you wish. Study your home for needed repairs.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to see as many persons as you can, whether for business or personal purposes and get good results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Think over what you can do to have more success in the future so that you need not worry about finances.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will want to start on a career very early in life, so encourage in this, but give as thorough an education as you can. Teach to be patient early otherwise there could be frustration here that could be damaging to the progress.

THE Daily Crossword by Louis Sablin

ACROSS

1. Term of song.
2. That which is...
3. Secure.
4. Gaudy's gear.
5. Frolic.
6. Media member.
7. Continue.
8. Undisturbed.
9. Swaps.
10. Earned.
11. Regimens.
12. Telling.
13. Recalling aide.
14. Kind of valve.
15. Property city.
16. Salad plant.
17. Veto.
18. Intentioned.
19. Confidential.
20. Follower suit.
21. Employment.
22. "c'est moi!"
23. Road to home.
24. Mountain range.
25. 17A item.
26. Deal's best.
27. Fruit.
28. Pledge places.
29. Taxis vehicle.
30. Eagle.
31. Certain medium.
32. Necessity.
33. Undesired.
34. Eucalypt.
35. Flat bread.
36. Title.
37. Drylands.
38. "Open-kettle."

DOWN

1. Baseball glove.
2. Respectably.
3. Salam of song.
4. Je.
5. Poultry.
6. Contraption.
7. Slender.
8. Sublimed.
9. Tidy glow.
10. Number.
11. Trunk station.
12. Touched ground.
13. Little vehicle.
14. Respected.
15. Blush.
16. Mine find.
17. Wash lightly.
18. Client.
19. Mental.
20. Record holder.
21. Air lake.
22. Sound quality.
23. Singer O'Day.
24. Tuffed fibers.
25. Put forth.
26. Gourmand.
27. Skin fold.
28. Medical.
29. Suggestion.
30. Burg tripper.
31. Draped.
32. Prairie.
33. Cossack's.
34. Sublimed.
35. Tidy glow.
36. Pouter holding.
37. Dedicated.
38. Chills and sweats.
39. Knot.
40. Transgression.
41. Compensate ending.
42. Network.
43. Jeopardy.
44. Vegas roller.
45. Compensate ending.

British union leaders begin crucial talks

BLACKPOOL, England (R) — Britain's trade union movement opens its annual conference here Monday in conflict with its second highest member and generally weaker than it has been for years.

Behind the scenes on the garish seaford of this northern resort, the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the one million-strong Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers (AUEW) are building up to a trial of strength that some commentators felt could split the labour movement in two.

Failing a compromise, the AUEW might be suspended or expelled from the TUC for accepting government money to finance ballots on such issues as strike action.

A vote by AUEW members in February to take £1.2 million (\$1.7 million) in state funds flew in the face of TUC orders not to cooperate with union reform laws passed in recent years by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party government.

The engineers said Saturday they would decide on Tuesday whether to obey a TUC instruction to refuse any more funding.

But AUEW President Terry Duffey said "ballots are here to stay," and he warned the TUC general council: "You are not the custodians of the policy of any individual union."

The crisis comes in tough times for the TUC, which groups unions totalling about 10 million members.

When the family bid for House of Fraser, Mr. Tebbit decided not to refer their offer to the Monopolies Commission. A trade ministry spokesman said that position remained unchanged.

Other Fleet Street newspapers have joined the fray.

The Mail last week claimed that a letter published by The Observer purporting to be from the sultan to Mr. Mohammad Fayed, was a fake, while The Sunday Times said it had investigated the Lomho allegations but found no evidence to support them.

The Fayed family is heirs to a family fortune built on the 19th century cotton trade between Britain and Egypt. The family has since diversified into shipping and property and owns the Paris Ritz Hotel, favourite refuge of the rich and elegant.

But a Financial Times article investigating the Fayed's wealth last May questioned whether their known assets were sufficient to finance the House of Fraser purchase.

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Spain seeks its fortune on the farm

MADRID — Mr. Vicente Albero, a senior official at Madrid's agriculture ministry, says he was 18 years old when he first drank a glass of milk. Dairy products were scarce in Valencia, where he grew up, in the 1940s and the early 1950s. "Now per capita consumption of milk in Spain is just below 100 litres a year, slightly less than what it is in Denmark and Ireland," says Mr. Albero.

As director-general of agri-industry policy, Mr. Albero has a professional interest in consumer trends. He uses the glass of milk example to underline the fluid state of Spanish preferences.

"Churros," the deep-fried doughy fingers that Spaniards dip into their early-morning coffee, are apparently going out of fashion and breakfast cereals, Mr. Albero claims, are booming. According to the ministry's statistics, table wine sales are dropping at a rate of five per cent a year and Spaniards have emerged as big league beer drinkers, drinking more beer at present than the French.

The shifts in what Spaniards eat and drink and complemented by no less far reaching changes in what the agricultural sector produces. Six years ago the first kiwi fruit crop was commercially cultivated in Spain and Mr. Albero says that within a decade "we will be able to supply all of Europe's kiwi demand."

Nowhere in Spain is the change in agricultural produce more spectacular than in Andalusia. In Seville, the administrative capital of Spain's southern region, there is not a shadow of doubt that

Andalusia is destined to become "the California of Europe".

Mr. Miguel Manaute, who holds the agriculture portfolio in the Seville-based regional government, the Junta de Andalucía, says that in terms of the "California" dream, the once backward province of Almería is now "an extremely important economic reality". Drip-fed cultivation, under plastic, of export orientated early vegetables, fruit and flowers has transformed the province's economy.

According to Mr. Albero it is only in Andalusia that Spanish agriculture can make a major impact on the local economy and raise income levels. Almería, which has the lowest rainfall in the country, is a spectacular case in point. It has moved from being 48th among Spain's 52 provinces in the per capita income rankings in the early 1970s to eighth by 1984.

Such has been Almería's runaway success that the present concern of the Junta and Mr. Manaute's department is to hold back on production. A ceiling has effectively been put on production through strict controls on the use of water. Mr. Manaute is worried that excessive pumping has raised the possibility of salinating the wells on Almería's coastline where the plastic covered fields are concentrated.

Mr. Manaute is now much more interested in developing the agricultural prospects of the adjoining province of Granada, particularly on the coast and in the valleys that lead up to the snow-capped Sierra Nevada.

Currently devoted to sugar cane, Mr. Manaute sees "unique

possibilities" for the cultivation of tropical fruits, principally mangoes, pineapples and custard apples.

At the other end of the region, in the west and on the Atlantic coast bordering Portugal, the province of Huelva is already in the midst of an agricultural revolution. Drip-irrigation technology literally on the sand dunes has converted Huelva from scratch into Spain's major strawberry producer within a decade.

There is a strong increase also in Huelva of asparagus cultivation, which is another totally new crop for the area. The latest commodity that has been imported into the province is oranges. Interest in oranges was boosted last winter when the main orange producing centres of Valencia endured crippling low temperatures, while Huelva remained frost free.

Virgin tracts of land in Huelva suitable for oranges have been the object of intense speculation. The price of a hectare has jumped to Pts 80,000 (\$480) a hectare from Pts 20,000 in two years, according to real estate agents in Seville.

Marketing is weakest

While such agricultural scenarios may be highly encouraging there are specific problems that may yet make the "California of Europe" ambition extremely elusive.

"Our weakest point," Mr. Manaute says, "is marketing."

A constant theme echoed by Andalusian officials is that although the area does have magnificent agricultural possibilities and an increasingly skilled labour

force that is flexible to new technology, Andalusia is woefully lacking in agri-industry investment.

"All we do is to load our primary produce onto lorries," is how one Seville businessman puts it.

Mr. Francisco Moreno, the chairman of a Seville-based development agency called Sodan that is funded by Madrid's industry ministry, complains that Andalusia does not yet provide an economic infrastructure that will ensure investment returns.

"If a European fund manager comes to me saying he has \$10 million to invest in Andalusia because he is certain of its growth potential, I have to say you are quite right but I'm afraid I can't help," says Mr. Moreno.

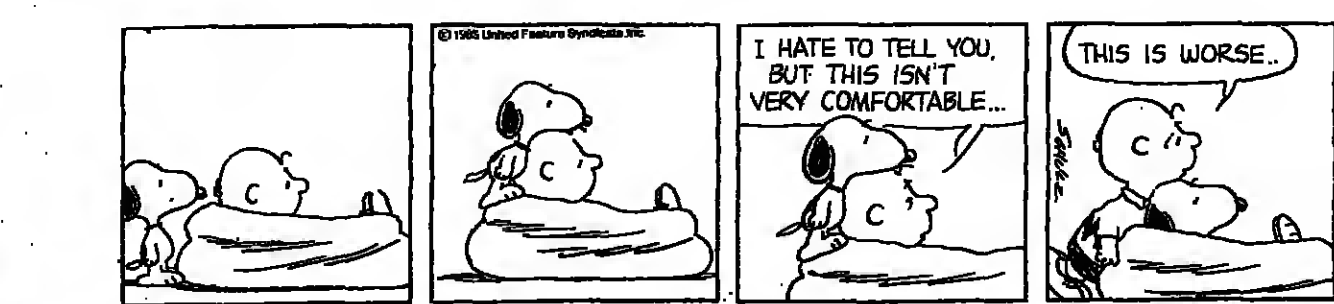
Sodan, together with a similar industrial development company called Sopra, which is funded by the Junta de Andalucía, is concentrating on aid to medium companies that are seeking to transform the area's primary produce.

Ideally both would also act as channels for foreign capital investment instead of, as at present, simply acting as agents for non-Spanish companies inspecting Andalusian prospects.

In four months' time, of course, Spain will witness a further spur to its agricultural development with entry to the European Community (EC).

With the country beginning to gain free access to the EC market and to the panoply of farm subsidies offered under its Common Agricultural Policy, the sky may well be the limit — Financial Times news feature.

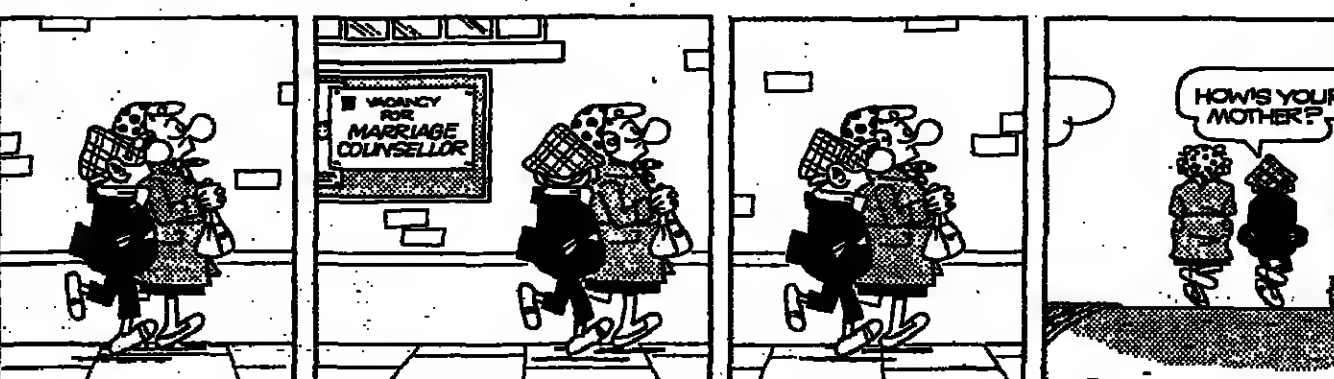
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

HARRIS 6-19

"We cut all our credit cards in half, and now he's having withdrawal symptoms."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HASQU

BARRO

YAGTIE

CLETOH

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXERT, FETCH, WALNUT, HERALD

Answer: What a rainy day is for a cabdriver — "FARE" WEATHER

Nixon: U.S. needs arms deal to avert Soviet superiority

Kirkpatrick sees U.S.-Soviet accommodation

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States needs an arms control deal to head off Soviet nuclear superiority and "Star Wars" is the key, ex-President Richard Nixon has said.

Reviewing the planned November Geneva summit of President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Nixon said that without a new arms agreement the Soviet Union "will be further ahead in nuclear missiles in 1990 than it is today."

"If we are to prevent otherwise inevitable Soviet superiority, our only option is to negotiate a new, verifiable arms control agreement based on strict parity that denies a first-strike capability to the Soviet Union as well as to ourselves," he said.

Mr. Nixon was writing in the current edition of Foreign Affairs magazine.

He said Moscow would not cut back its 300 new SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missiles to 40 — the level to which Congress has restricted America's MX counterpart — without getting something in return.

"That is why... the president's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) is indispensable to arms control. Without it, the Soviet Union will have no incentive to limit its offensive weapons," he said.

SDI, popularly called "Star Wars," was conceived to provide the U.S. with a space- and land-based shield against missiles. Moscow says it will upset the superpower balance.

"We should agree to limit our deployment of defensive weapons only if the Soviets significantly reduce and limit their offensive weapons," Mr. Nixon said. "The choice is Gorbachev's."

Mr. Nixon also said, however, that the U.S. Senate would not

approve an arms treaty while Moscow was supporting anti-U.S. forces in Central America. "We must make clear... that military adventurism will destroy the chances for better relations..."

He described as ludicrous a western "obsession" with the style of the new Soviet leader.

"The fact that... Gorbachev has a firm handshake, excellent eye contact, a good sense of humour and dresses fashionably is no more relevant to his policies than the fact that Khrushchev wore ill-fitting clothes, drank too much and spoke a crude Russian," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev was "bound to be a dedicated Communist and a strong, ruthless leader who supports the Soviet foreign policy of extending Soviet domination..." he said.

"We can do business with Gorbachev, but only if we recognise that the business we have to deal with involves intractable differences between competitive states."

Meanwhile former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick said Saturday that the current rise to power of a new generation of Soviet leaders could lead to greater accommodation with the United States.

In an interview published in U.S. News and World Report, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said: "There is a possibility that the Soviet political ruling elite will have somewhat different goals than they have had since the consolidation of Stalin's power."

"The reason is that there has been a genuine generational change," in the Soviet leadership with the elevation to power of Mr. Gorbachev, she said.

However, she predicted that accommodation is more likely on economic issues such as credit, technology and trade rather than arms control.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said the administration should continue to take a hard line on arms issues with Moscow. It should not change its position on the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), in light of the summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, she said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick noted that the Kremlin has also taken a tough stance on defence issues. "Even though they have been very clear they wanted to talk to President Reagan... they still have been harshly critical of the United States," she said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick noted that if Mr. Gorbachev gives greater priority to internal economic development than to expansion of the Soviet military, there may be more grounds for greater accommodation with the United States on economic issues.

"But nobody knows if that is how they intend to proceed," she warned.

"In a closed society such as the Soviet Union, generational change offers one of the very few possibilities for authentic change in the society," she said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she feels the change is taking place among more of the new Soviet government elite than has generally been recognised.

She resigned as U.N. Ambassador in January after serving for four years.



A luxury house in the Culbreath Isle section of Bay Saturday as hurricane Elena approached the Gulf coast of Florida (AP wirephoto)

Bhutto may go into exile again

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani military authorities may allow opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, now under house arrest, to go into exile again, sources in her banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) said Sunday.

Ms. Bhutto, daughter of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was put under house arrest for 90 days on Thursday a week after she returned from 19 months of self-exile in Europe to bury a dead brother.

"She may be flown out of Pakistan in a few days," a PPP leader who asked not to be named told Reuters.

Police sources said Ms. Bhutto might leave Pakistan in a few days to resume medical treatment for ear trouble.

Ms. Bhutto, a bitter critic of the military government of Gen. Muhammad Zia Ul Haq who toppled her father in a 1977 coup and later ordered her executed, returned on Aug. 21 to bury her younger brother Shahnawaz.

Shahnawaz, 26, was found dead in his flat in the southern French town of Cannes on July 18. He and his elder brother Murizul headed Al Zulfikar urban guerrilla group which tried to overthrow Gen. Zia.

Pakistan's civilian prime minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, said Saturday the government would consider the request if Ms. Bhutto applied to go abroad again. But he said no such request had yet been received.

The authorities have given no

reason for putting Ms. Bhutto under house arrest although the official APP news agency said the action had been taken because she was accused of defying political curbs and threatening peace.

Ms. Bhutto told a crowd of supporters on arrival in Karachi on Tuesday from her home town of Larkana in Sind province that the PPP would wait for the end of martial law, which Mr. Junejo has promised to lift by the end of the year.

But she said the population would rise up if it were not lifted by then.

Ms. Bhutto last went into exile in January last year when authorities freed her from 34 months of detention and put her on a plane to Europe.

Nicaraguan embassy in Honduras seeks protection following threats

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — Nicaragua's embassy in Honduras has requested protection from the Foreign Ministry following threats from right-wing Nicaraguan rebels.

An embassy communique published in local newspapers said Ambassador Danilo Abud Vivas made the request to Honduran Foreign Minister Eduardo Paz Barrios after learning of "terrorist plans by the counter-revolution."

U.S.-backed rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) have set up bases in Honduras in their campaign to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

Honduran authorities mea-

nwhile said a suspected Salvadoran guerrilla had been shot dead after firing on guards at a Salvadoran refugee camp in Honduras.

The incident occurred at the Colomacagua Camp, a few kilometres from Honduras' border with El Salvador.

Thousands of refugees fleeing El Salvador's six-year-old civil war pour into Honduras. The Salvadoran government has charged that refugee camps are frequently used by left-wing guerrillas to rest and regroup.

The Salvadoran rebel Radio Venceremos said that Honduran troops had opened fire on the Colomacagua Refugee Camp,

killing three inmates and wounding dozens of others.

The radio, which represents five left-wing guerrilla groups fighting El Salvador's U.S.-backed government, said the incident took place on Thursday.

Roman Catholic relief groups also said three people had been killed when Honduran soldiers entered the camp, beating up refugees and firing at them.

Radio Venceremos said there were no guerrillas in the camp. It described the army attack as part of Honduran and U.S. plans to depopulate areas along the Salvadoran and Honduran borders to make anti-guerrilla operations easier.

Poll shows Reagan still enjoying popularity

NEW YORK (R) — A new week poll has shown that President Reagan is personally very popular although some of his main policies are not.

Of 862 people interviewed on Aug. 27 and 28, 62 per cent approved of Mr. Reagan's performance overall and 54 per cent were pleased with the way he is handling the economy.

"Only 17 per cent of those interviewed blame the president for the lack of progress in reducing the federal budget deficit; A 26 per cent plurality point the finger at congressional Democrats as the culprits responsible for the logjam," Newsweek said.

Only 10 per cent thought a tax increase was the way to cut the deficit. Most — 44 per cent — wanted a reduction in defence spending, which Mr. Reagan has generally opposed, and 35 per cent wanted non-defence cuts.

The proportion favouring protectionist trade legislation was 46 per cent to 44 per cent rejecting it. Forty-two per cent took a different line from Reagan by favouring economic sanctions against South Africa for its racial segregation, while 39 per cent were against them.

By contrast, 58 per cent disapproved of giving U.S. aid to

Contra guerrillas opposing Nicaragua's Sandinista government, a policy Mr. Reagan favours, and 29 per cent approved.

Meanwhile President Reagan, after an unusually quiet month recuperating from cancer surgery, will swing back into action even before his return to Washington Monday with a speech in Missouri on tax reform.

A summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva in November and barnstorming at home to rouse support for his controversial tax code add up to a busy autumn for Mr. Reagan.

"Mr. Speaker told reporters Mr. Reagan would travel at least one day every week during the next three months in support of his tax offensive."

Mr. Reagan plans a stop in Independence, Missouri, Monday on his return from a three-week holiday at his Santa Barbara ranch.

Later the same week he will travel to Raleigh, North Carolina, again speaking on tax reform.

Trade policy and Mr. Reagan's commitment to an open market system were also likely to figure prominently, Mr. Speaker said.

In November Mr. Reagan travels to Geneva for his first meeting with a Soviet leader since he took office in January 1981.

Artificial heart patient improving

TUCSON, Arizona (R) — The world's youngest artificial heart recipient, 25-year-old Michael Drummond, was said by a hospital spokesman to be tired but improving two days after he received his Jarvik heart.

A spokesman at the university of Arizona Medical Centre, giving a condition report on the patient, also said a fever had subsided. Drummond, an assistant supermarket manager, received the artificial heart, worked by air pressure, on Thursday.

He is expected to remain on the machine for one or two weeks

Order restored after Irish prison riot

COBH, Ireland (R) — Around 100 inmates of an Irish island prison broke out during the night and destroyed much of the complex before reinforcements could land to restore order, police said Sunday.

The trouble began on Spike Island, a 200-year-old building, causing damage to the main door and other parts of the prison.

A party of 50 to 60 police in riot gear, later supported by troops, managed to land on the island and drive the rioters back inside the prison complex.

This morning some 40 prisoners were staging a rooftop protest after presenting a series of demands.

onto the pier and hurled sticks and stones at them, a spokesman at Cobh Police Station said.

The prison is known here as "Ireland's Alcatraz" after the now closed U.S. security jail in San Francisco Bay.

The rioters used a mechanical digger to attack the 200-year-old buildings, causing damage to the main door and other parts of the prison.

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Discovery astronauts repair satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — Astronauts aboard the U.S. space shuttle Discovery, one record-breaking spacewalk behind them, have been given an extra hour's sleep to avoid fatigue during their second session outside the spacecraft.

"We have another tough day ahead of us to finish up the (satellite) salvage task," Bill Reeves, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) spokesman said Saturday.

Discovery's spacewalking astronauts, James Van Hoften and William Fisher, were expected to spend about four hours outside the shuttle Saturday, re-deploying the repaired Leasat-3 satellite.

The two astronauts Saturday spent more than seven hours out in space, breaking the record set in six previous shuttle spacewalks by more than 15 minutes.

Van Hoften and Fisher, in the second space repair mission, snatched Leasat-3 from its useless orbit 230-miles above the earth, successfully by-passed a faulty timber, and activated an antenna that will allow ground control to command the \$85-million satellite.

Commander Joe Engle and co-pilot Richard Covey held Discovery steady while astronaut,

John Lounge manipulated the shuttle's 16-metre robot arm which forced the salvage to be extended from one to two days when an electronic failure early in the mission reduced its manning.

"You've done enough good work today to warrant an extra hour's sleep," mission control in Houston radioed to Discovery at the end of the day Saturday. According to Leasat-3's manufacturer, Hughes Aircraft Co. of California, the timber mechanism failed to ignite the satellite's solid rocket booster that would thrust it into operational orbit 23,300-miles above the earth.

But Hughes, which is paying NASA \$8.5-million in salvage fees, said ground control will not attempt to fire the booster until the end of October to allow time for the frozen rocket fuel to thaw.

Van Hoften's first task, once he had snared the slowly spinning 6,818 kilogram satellite, was to insert "safing pins" to prevent accidental ignition of the rocket booster.

A veteran spacewalker, Van Hoften took part in the 6-hour 44-minute operation to catch, repair and re-deploy a U.S. scientific satellite called Solar Max in April last year.

Leasat-3 which had been drifting uselessly in space since April, is one of four leased to the U.S. Navy to provide a world-wide communications network. The last in that series, Leasat-4 was successfully deployed by discovery last Thursday.

Discovery, entering its sixth day in orbit, set another NASA record within hours of take-off last Tuesday when it deployed two other communications satellites in a single day.

NASA received \$35-million in deployment fees this trip, the space shuttle's 20th mission. But Discovery's three day delay last week cost the space agency \$22.5-million.

Back on earth, NASA's fourth and newest space shuttle, the Atlantis, narrowly missed being hit by a Tornado Saturday as hurricane Elena edged towards Florida's Gulf of Mexico coast.

Atlantis, scheduled to carry a secret U.S. Defence Department payload into space on its maiden flight on Oct. 1, had been secured on its sea-side launch pad to ride out the storm.

Discovery is expected to end its seven-day mission on Tuesday, landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

1 dies as hurricane lurks off Florida

PENSACOLA, Florida (R) — Hurricane Elena, the huge storm threatening Florida, lurked 50 miles out at sea Sunday scarcely moving and perplexing forecasters as to when and where it might sweep in and strike the land.

Gales spinning off the hurricane killed one of men on shore at Daytona beach, blowing a tree onto his car, police said.

Tornadoes injured six as they ripped through Florida.

"The waiting game is pure torture," said Anthony Stringer, 27, among more than half a million people evacuated from homes and holiday caravans along 650 kilometres of coast.

Elena may hit anywhere on that strip if it starts moving again but Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Centre, confessed: "We don't know exactly what's going to happen next."

Although the storm centre hung offshore, the savage weather sweeping around it wrought considerable havoc.

Much of Florida had no electricity because gales had snapped power lines. Elena pushed what the experts call a "salt water dome" ahead of its 160-kilometre-per-hour winds. Freak tides flooded roads and six-metre waves smashed beaches and piers.

Strong winds blew hundreds of kilometres away in Georgia and Alabama.

Because the storm's path is so hard to predict, evacuation continued in areas earlier thought out of danger. Thousands of cars jammed escape roads. Hotels and public shelters on high ground filled up.

In the Tampa Bay area, where tens of thousands of elderly people live in retirement, emergency officials scrambled to clear nursing homes, hotels and high-rise apartments.

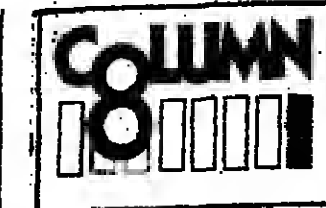
Businessmen taped plate glass windows or nailed sheets of plywood over exposed areas. Security guards patrolled empty streets on the alert for looters.

Tourists, who had packed golf carts and resorts for the Labour Day weekend saw holiday plans washed away.

"This is really putting a damper on my vacation, not to mention scaring me to death," said Donna Whitmore, on holiday from Connecticut.

Some chance, however, was seen that the threat might be lifted.

Early Sunday a U.S. weather service advisory mentioned for the first time "the possibility" that Elena could remain stationary for a while longer and then begin drifting southwest, away from Florida and toward deep water in the Gulf of Mexico.



Pakistan to censor mail

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani authorities will censor mail for six months for security reasons and to check for obscene literature, the Pakistan Press International News Agency (PPI) reported Sunday. No government comment was immediately available. PPI said the order empowered intelligence authorities to intercept all foreign and domestic mail which could undermine Pakistan's security or incite people to change the existing political, social and economic order by violence. They could also confiscate obscene or objectionable articles, it added.

3 survivors winched from plane wreckage

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea (AP) — An airborne rescue mounted Sunday winched three weary Australian men from a light plane that crashed nearly 48 hours earlier in dense jungle in the heartland of primitive Papua New Guinea, officials said. Three others died in the crash. Officials said their bodies were still in the wreckage of the Douglas Airway Islander aircraft which ploughed into a cliff 88 kilometres north east of Port Moresby, the capital, on Friday. All but one of the six persons on board were believed to be Australians. Their identities were not released and details regarding the flight are still sketchy. The survivors were airlifted by helicopter and flown to Port Moresby's general hospital, where two of them were suffering burns and broken bones, doctors said. The other man was unhurt and received an emotional welcome from relatives when he arrived at the hospital.

Man stays to take care of hippo during hurricane

HOMOSASSA SPRINGS, Florida (AP) — The manager of a small zoo in the path of hurricane Elena refused to leave, saying he had to stay behind to take care of Lucifer, a 1.814 kilogram hippopotamus. J.P. Garner, manager of the Homosassa Springs attraction, said he was worried that the high winds and floodwaters might scare Lucifer. The zoo is about 11 kilometres inland near the Homosassa River. "He gets real nervous when he doesn't have any land area to stand on," Garner said of his favourite hippo. "If that happened, he might just come out of the cage and get into the river."

3 executed for selling lethal liquor

PEKING (AP) — Three men have been executed for selling liquor made from industrial alcohol which killed 25 people and blinded seven, leading newspapers reported Sunday. In one case, former peasant Zuo Chengong and peddler Li Yongtai set up a company in Chengdu, Sichuan province, and made 1,000 kilograms of fake "Bai jiu" white liquor, half of which they sold through a merchant in the city. The drink poisoned 22 people, of whom 15 died and seven were blinded, the Peking Daily and the overseas edition of the People's Daily reported. The makers merely watered down industrial alcohol, and the resulting methyl alcohol content exceeded the national standard by 300 to 1,000 times, the reports said. Zuo, Li and the merchant were tried in Chengdu Intermediate People's Court on Saturday.

Wreck of Titanic reportedly found

LONDON (AP) — A secret search by American and French scientists appears to have located the wreck of the Titanic 800 kilometres south of St. John's, Newfoundland, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday. The London weekly said the search, by a robot submersible operating from the U.S. Navy survey ship Knorr, has been going on since the beginning of July amid tight security. The paper quoted an unidentified spokesman for Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts as confirming the search was being conducted, and that one site had been discovered which was "very promising."

The Titanic, 45,000-ton pride of imperial Britain's White Star Line, was the biggest and most luxurious cruise liner afloat when it struck an iceberg the night of April 14, 1912, and sank with the loss of 1,513 lives. With its double-bottom and watertight bulkheads, it had been touted as unsinkable.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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FREE TURNS 80

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ A Q 8 5
♣ A J 8 7 5 4
♦ 8 2
♠ 3

WEST
♦ K 7 6 4 2
♥ Q 8 3
♦ K J 9 6
♠ 9

EAST
♦ 10
♥ K 10 6
♦ 8 7 4
♠ K 10 7 6 5 2

SOUTH
♦ J 9 3
♥ 2
♦ A Q 10 5
♠ A Q J 8 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠.

The Chairman of the Board — the Goren Editorial Board, that is Richard L. Frey celebrates his 80th birthday today. In the 1980s, Frey was a member of the Four Aces team that dominated bridge. He left the team to become business manager for Ely Culbertson. When the American Contract Bridge League created the master point scheme, Frey became Life Master No. 8.

He still is a prolific writer whose articles appear in many magazines. In his days as editor of the ACBL Bulletin, he raised the standard of that publication to where it was regarded as one of the world's

premier bridge magazines. That he retains considerable prowess as a player is evident from this hand from a recent rubber bridge game. His reverse bid might not be to everyone's taste, but the final contract was certainly reasonable.

West led the four of spades, and Frey won in hand with the jack. Since a 3-3 heart break was only about a 35 percent chance, Frey decided to look for a better line. He ran the nine of spades at trick two, and when that held he continued with a spade to the queen. East stuffed clubs on these two tricks.

Since a club finesse was not likely to help, Frey led a club to the ace, on which West played the nine. In case West started with the 10-9, declarer continued with the queen of clubs. East won the king and shifted to a diamond, the ten leading to the jack. West led a spade to the table's ace, and declarer came to hand with a diamond to the ace to lead a heart. When West followed with a low heart, declarer inverted the table's eight.

East won the ten of hearts and continued with the king, but declarer allowed him to hold the trick. East's goose was cooked — if he returned a heart, dummy would score the last three tricks. If, instead, he played a club, declarer would take the last three tricks in hand.

Well played, and happy birthday, Dick!